

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4707

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 2006

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE;**

4 **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

5 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
6 “Simplified USA Tax Act of 2006”.

7 (b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as other-
8 wise expressly provided, whenever in this Act a reference
9 is made to the Code or to a section or provision of the

1 Code, the reference shall be considered to be made to the
 2 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or to a section or provision
 3 thereof.

4 (c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Short title; amendment of 1986 Code; table of contents.

TITLE I—FINDINGS; NEED TO REPLACE THE INCOME TAX

Sec. 101. Replacing the income tax of the United States.

TITLE II—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS

Sec. 201. Simplified USA Tax for individuals.

Sec. 202. Reorganization of the Code.

TITLE III—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR BUSINESSES

Sec. 301. Repeal of present corporate income tax; new tax paid by corporations
 and other businesses.

Sec. 302. Repeal of chapter 6.

TITLE IV—DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

Sec. 401. Provisions saved.

Sec. 402. Clerical Amendments.

Sec. 403. Clerical Amendments.

TITLE V—REPEAL OF ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

Sec. 501. Repeal of gratuitous transfer taxes.

Sec. 502. Effective Date.

TITLE VI—TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES;
 EFFECTIVE DATES

Sec. 601. USA Tax Code.

Sec. 602. Revisions to the Code.

Sec. 603. Application of subtitle F.

Sec. 604. Clerical amendment.

5 **TITLE I—FINDINGS; NEED TO**
 6 **REPLACE THE INCOME TAX**

7 **SEC. 101. REPLACING THE INCOME TAX OF THE UNITED**
 8 **STATES.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

1 (1) the current Tax Code is irreparably flawed
2 and must be replaced;

3 (2) to enhance the liberty and protect the pri-
4 vacy of individuals, the Tax Code must be made sim-
5 pler and nonintrusive, and it must be applied
6 evenhandedly to all;

7 (3) to be fair and to provide for the prosperity
8 of current and future generation, the Tax Code must
9 give all individuals at all income levels an oppor-
10 tunity to save, invest and raise their standard of liv-
11 ing and that of their children; and

12 (4) future economic growth requires a tax sys-
13 tem that facilitates successful competition in the
14 global marketplace.

15 (b) MAIN FEATURES OF SIMPLIFIED USA TAX SYS-
16 TEM.—

17 (1) REPLACEMENT OF OLD TAX SYSTEM.—
18 Chapter 1 of subtitle A (related to income taxes) of
19 the Code is repealed and replaced for years begin-
20 ning after 2006.

21 (2) Estate and gift tax repealed.

22 (3) NEW TAX SYSTEM.—The Simplified USA
23 Tax consists of—

24 (A) a simplified tax collected from individ-
25 uals, that for years after 2006 replaces the in-

1 come tax imposed on individuals by section 1 of
2 the Code, and

3 (B) a simplified tax collected from corpora-
4 tions and other businesses, that for years after
5 2006 replaces the income tax imposed on cor-
6 porations by section 11 of the Code.

7 (4) SIMPLIFIED USA TAX ON GROSS PROFITS.—
8 Corporations and other businesses pay tax on their
9 annual gross profits from business conducted in the
10 United States, except that—

11 (A) export revenues are excluded, and

12 (B) imports are taxed.

13 (5) SIMPLIFIED USA TAX ON INCOME.—Individ-
14 uals pay tax on their annual income from wages,
15 dividends, interest, and other financial income (in-
16 cluding sales of property), except that—

17 (A) investment earnings on previously
18 taxed income that is placed in a Roth IRA is
19 exempt from further taxation,

20 (B) a portion of each family's income is ex-
21 empt from tax, and

22 (C) deductions are allowed for—

23 (i) education costs,

24 (ii) religious, charitable, and other
25 philanthropic donations,

1 (iii) home mortgage interest pay-
2 ments, and

3 (iv) contributions to qualified IRAs.

4 (6) CREDIT FOR FICA PAYROLL TAXES PAID.—

5 The amount of tax due is reduced by the payroll tax
6 that is—

7 (A) in the case of an employee, withheld
8 from wages, or

9 (B) in the case of a corporation or other
10 business, paid by the employer.

11 (c) CONCEPTS AND STRUCTURE OF NEW TAX SYS-
12 TEM.—

13 (1) GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE SIMPLIFIED
14 USA TAX SYSTEM.—The Simplified USA Tax is
15 based on the following principles:

16 (A) National wealth and well-being depend
17 on the work, skill, and savings and investment
18 of people.

19 (B) Businesses are people and their capital
20 working together.

21 (C) Capital makes people more productive.

22 (D) Everyone benefits from a growing
23 stock of national savings which in turn allows
24 for a growing stock of physical and human cap-
25 ital.

1 (E) Under the Simplified USA Tax, the
2 deferral of taxation on investments in human
3 capital represents an investment by the Federal
4 government in the nation's capital stock and
5 the Federal government shares in the return on
6 its investment in the form of higher economic
7 output and revenues in the future.

8 (2) SINGLE TAX IN 2 PARTS.—The Simplified
9 USA Tax is composed of a business tax and an indi-
10 vidual tax which are 2 parts of a single tax system
11 that subjects all income produced and received to
12 taxation once and only once. The 2 parts are as fol-
13 lows:

14 (A) BUSINESS TAX AT THE SOURCE OF IN-
15 COME.—Tax is paid by corporations and other
16 businesses which produce and sell goods and
17 services that are—

- 18 (i) the source of nearly all the gross
19 domestic product of the United States, and
20 (ii) the ultimate source of income re-
21 ceived by individuals.

22 (B) INDIVIDUAL TAX ON INCOME RE-
23 CEIVED.—Tax is paid by individuals when they
24 receive wages and salaries as compensation for
25 gross domestic product created by their work.

1 (3) SAVING AND INVESTMENT.—The Simplified
2 USA Tax allows people to save and businesses to in-
3 vest as follows:

4 (A) FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE TO
5 SAVE.—

6 (i) OPTIONAL ELIMINATION OF DOU-
7 BLE TAXATION.—When an individual earns
8 income and is taxed on that income, the
9 individual can save that income in a Roth
10 IRA and not pay income taxes on the in-
11 vestment earnings.

12 (ii) DEDUCTIBLE AND EXCLUDABLE
13 SAVINGS.—The Simplified USA Tax con-
14 tinues provisions of present law that
15 allow—

16 (I) lower income individuals and
17 certain others to make deductible con-
18 tributions to individual retirement ac-
19 counts, and

20 (II) encourage employer spon-
21 sored savings and retirement plans
22 that defer taxation of income through
23 use of 401(k) plans and other quali-
24 fied retirement plans.

1 (B) FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESSES
2 TO INVEST.—

3 (i) NO PREPAYMENT OF TAX.—When
4 a business invests in plant and equip-
5 ment—

6 (I) a deduction is allowed for the
7 cost, and

8 (II) tax is deferred.

9 (ii) TAX ON EARNINGS AND RECOVERY
10 OF COST.—When recovered out of business
11 revenues, both the cost of the investment
12 and the earnings on the investment are in-
13 cluded in gross profit subject to tax.

14 (iii) EXPENSING.—The deduction for
15 investment is the equivalent of allowing the
16 cost of plant and equipment to be expensed
17 instead of depreciated.

18 (4) FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO COMPETE IN THE
19 GLOBAL MARKETPLACE.—The Simplified USA Tax
20 serves the strategic interests of the United States in
21 international markets as follows:

22 (A) BORDER ADJUSTABLE TAX.—

23 (i) AMERICAN-MADE EXPORTS.—
24 Goods and services produced in the United

1 States can be sold into world markets free
2 of tax.

3 (ii) FOREIGN-MADE IMPORTS.—Goods
4 and services imported into the United
5 States bear a fair and proportionate share
6 of the tax burden in the United States.

7 (iii) LEVELING THE INTERNATIONAL
8 PLAYING FIELD.—Border adjustments for
9 exports and imports are consistent with
10 international standards and practice.

11 (5) A SIMPLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE TAX.—
12 The Simplified USA Tax for individuals—

13 (A) is written in a simple, understandable
14 form,

15 (B) contains only a few exemptions, deduc-
16 tions, and credits, and can be reported on a tax
17 return only a small fraction the size of Form
18 1040.

19 (6) A NONINTRUSIVE, EVENHANDED TAX.—

20 (A) TAXPAYERS ARE IN CONTROL.—When
21 the rules are few and clear, taxpayers can cal-
22 culate their own tax correctly and file their own
23 returns without fear of mistake or of getting
24 caught up in an argument with the IRS.

1 (B) LIMITED ROLE FOR IRS.—When the
2 rules are few and clear, the IRS does not have
3 the broad interpretive power that puts tax-
4 payers at risk of being treated unfairly and un-
5 evenly.

6 (C) RESTORING VOLUNTARY COMPLI-
7 ANCE.—When the rules are few and clear, the
8 IRS can concentrate on helping taxpayers vol-
9 untarily pay their correct share of tax revenues
10 for public use and benefit under a tax system
11 that is understood and respected.

12 (7) MAINTAINING TAX PROGRESSIVITY FOR IN-
13 DIVIDUALS.—

14 (A) GRADUATED TAX.—Like the tax im-
15 posed by section 1 of the current Code, the
16 Simplified USA Tax for individuals is a grad-
17 uated tax.

18 (B) FAMILY AND WORK CREDITS.—The
19 Simplified USA Tax recognizes that every fam-
20 ily’s budget includes necessities. The Simplified
21 USA Tax provides a family credit for all fami-
22 lies as well as a refundable work credit, quali-
23 fying families to maintain a basic standard of
24 living.

1 (8) BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUAL SHARE THE
2 TAX BURDEN.—

3 (A) BUSINESS PORTION OF TAX BUR-
4 DEN.—Corporations and other businesses pay
5 about the same portion of the total tax as
6 under the current Code.

7 (B) INDIVIDUAL PORTION OF TAX BUR-
8 DEN.—Individuals pay about the same portion
9 of the total tax as under the current Code.

10 (9) EMPHASIZING PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE
11 AND RESPONSIBILITY.—

12 (A) REINFORCING A CULTURE OF WORK
13 AND THRIFT.—Instead of being solely a calcula-
14 tion of how much they must pay to the govern-
15 ment, the Simplified USA Tax converts the in-
16 come tax into an annual calculation of how
17 much people produce and contribute to the
18 economy.

19 (B) GREATER CONTROL AND RESPONSI-
20 BILITY.—Because people are not double taxed
21 on their saving, they have—

22 (i) more control over their own income
23 and taxes,

24 (ii) a greater ability to plan and pro-
25 vide for their own future, and

1 (iii) a fair opportunity to do so.

2 (10) MORE OPPORTUNITY FOR WAGE EARNERS
3 AT LOWER INCOME LEVELS.—

4 (A) REFUNDABLE CREDIT FOR EMPLOYEE
5 PAYROLL TAX.—The amount of the payroll tax
6 paid or withheld under the Code from an em-
7 ployee’s wages (and paid into the Social Secu-
8 rity and Hospital Insurance Trust Funds) is—

9 (i) credited against the employee’s in-
10 come tax, and

11 (ii) refunded to the employee to the
12 extent in excess of the employee’s income
13 tax.

14 (B) NO EFFECT ON TRUST FUND OR BEN-
15 EFITS.—The income tax credit allowed for pay-
16 roll taxes deposited in the Social Security Trust
17 Fund does not—

18 (i) reduce the amount in such fund, or

19 (ii) reduce the payment of any per-
20 son’s benefits from the fund.

21 **TITLE II—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX** 22 **FOR INDIVIDUALS**

23 **SEC. 201. SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of the Code is amended
25 to read as follows:

1 **“CHAPTER 1—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR** 2 **INDIVIDUALS**

“Subchapter A. Basic rules.
“Subchapter B. Roth IRA and other savings provisions.
“Subchapter C. Basis, business transactions, and nonrecognition transactions.
“Subchapter D. Rules for exclusions from gross income.
“Subchapter E. Rules relating to deductions.
“Subchapter F. Special business activities.
“Subchapter G. Accounting methods.
“Subchapter H. Nonresident aliens.
“Subchapter I. Trusts and estates.
“Subchapter J. Definitions and rules of application.

3 **“Subchapter A—Basic Rules**

“Sec. 1. Simplified USA tax for individuals.
“Sec. 2. Persons liable for the Simplified USA for individuals.
“Sec. 3. Gross income.
“Sec. 4. Exclusions from gross income.
“Sec. 5. Alimony and child support deductions.
“Sec. 6. USA deductions.
“Sec. 7. Homeowner deduction.
“Sec. 8. Education deduction.
“Sec. 9. Philanthropic transfer deduction.
“Sec. 10. Limitation on deductions.
“Sec. 15. Tax rates.
“Sec. 16. Kiddie tax.
“Sec. 17. Rules for filing status and rate tables.
“Sec. 20. USA tax credits.
“Sec. 21. Family tax credit.
“Sec. 22. Work tax credit.
“Sec. 23. Payroll tax credit.
“Sec. 24. Taxes-paid tax credit.
“Sec. 25. Indexing for inflation.

4 **“SEC. 1. SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS.**

5 “(a) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—An income tax is imposed
6 on each individual described in section 2. The income tax
7 shall equal the amount determined by applying the tax
8 schedules in section 15 to the taxable income of the tax-
9 payer for the taxable year and reducing the tax so deter-
10 mined by the USA tax credits for the taxable year.

1 “(b) TAXABLE INCOME.—‘Taxable income’ means
2 adjusted gross income, reduced by the USA deductions,
3 including—

4 “(1) the homeowner deduction,

5 “(2) the education deduction, and

6 “(3) the philanthropic transfer deduction.

7 “(c) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—‘Adjusted gross in-
8 come’ means gross income, reduced by—

9 “(1) the alimony and child support deductions,
10 and

11 “(2) the qualified IRA deduction.

12 “(d) NAME.—The tax imposed by this chapter shall
13 be known as the ‘Simplified USA Tax for Individuals’.

14 **“SEC. 2. PERSONS LIABLE FOR THE SIMPLIFIED USA TAX**
15 **FOR INDIVIDUALS.**

16 “(a) INDIVIDUALS ONLY.—The Simplified USA Tax
17 for Individuals shall apply only to individuals.

18 “(b) CITIZENS AND RESIDENT ALIENS.—The Sim-
19 plified USA Tax for Individuals shall apply to all citizens
20 of the United States and to all resident aliens of the
21 United States. Except as specifically provided in this chap-
22 ter, the Simplified USA Tax for Individuals shall not
23 apply to nonresident aliens.

24 “(c) NONRESIDENT ALIENS.—For rules applicable to
25 the compensation income of nonresident aliens, see sub-

1 chapter H (sections 131 and 132). For rules on the with-
 2 holding of tax on nonresident aliens, see chapter 5 (sec-
 3 tions 1441–1464).

4 “(d) TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this chapter, ‘tax-
 5 payer’ means an individual, or, in the case of a joint re-
 6 turn, the husband and the wife.

7 **“SEC. 3. GROSS INCOME.**

8 “(a) GENERAL DEFINITION.—Except as otherwise
 9 provided in this chapter, ‘gross income for the taxable
 10 year’ means all income from whatever source derived by
 11 a taxpayer during the taxable year, including (but not lim-
 12 ited to) the following items:

13 “(1) Compensation for services, including (but
 14 not limited to)—

15 “(A) salaries,

16 “(B) wages,

17 “(C) commissions,

18 “(D) tips, and

19 “(E) distributions from business entities
 20 (as defined in section 171).

21 “(2) Fringe benefits (except as specifically ex-
 22 cluded by section 4(a)), including (but not limited
 23 to)—

24 “(A) the cost of health, disability, life or
 25 other similar insurance paid by an employer if

1 the taxpayer is indirectly or directly the bene-
2 ficiary of the policy or has the right to name
3 the beneficiary of the policy,

4 “(B) employer-paid parking (unless the
5 employee uses the automobile parked in the
6 space regularly on employer business),

7 “(C) employer-paid educational benefits,

8 “(D) employer-paid housing (other than
9 housing provided for the convenience of the em-
10 ployer),

11 “(E) employer-paid meals (other than
12 meals provided for the convenience of the em-
13 ployer or reimbursement for the reasonable cost
14 of meals incurred on overnight travel),

15 “(F) amounts contributed by an employer
16 on behalf of an employee to a group legal serv-
17 ices plan, and

18 “(G) dependent care assistance received
19 from an employer.

20 “(3) Distributions from business entities (as de-
21 fined in section 171) constituting—

22 “(A) compensation for use of capital, in-
23 cluding interest, or

24 “(B) shares of profits (including divi-
25 dends).

1 “(4) Interest not described in paragraph (3)(A).

2 “(5) Rents.

3 “(6) Royalties.

4 “(7) Alimony, child support, and separate
5 maintenance payments.

6 “(8) Includible social security benefits.

7 “(9) Income from the discharge of indebted-
8 ness.

9 “(10) Gains on the sale or disposition of assets.

10 “(11) Amounts stolen or embezzled.

11 “(12) Distributions from retirement plans and
12 annuities (other than USA Roth IRAs) to the extent
13 not previously included as income, as determined in
14 accordance with section 33.

15 “(13) Amounts received through health, acci-
16 dent or disability insurance to the extent that—

17 “(A) the cost of such insurance was paid
18 by an employer and not included in the employ-
19 ee’s taxable income and

20 “(B) such amounts exceed the actual med-
21 ical expenses incurred and not paid or treated
22 as paid with amounts otherwise excluded from
23 income.

24 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
25 and section 4—

1 “(1) EMPLOYER.—‘Employer’ includes—

2 “(A) in the case of a partner who provides
3 services for a partnership, the partnership,

4 “(B) in the case of a proprietor, the pro-
5 prietorship, and

6 “(C) in the case of an independent con-
7 tractor, any business or individual that hires
8 the independent contractor.

9 “(2) SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—

10 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Social Security bene-
11 fits’ means any amount received by the tax-
12 payer by reason of entitlement to—

13 “(i) a monthly benefit under title II of
14 the Social Security Act, or

15 “(ii) a tier 1 railroad retirement ben-
16 efit. The amount received by a taxpayer
17 shall be determined as if the Social Secu-
18 rity Act did not contain section 203(i)
19 thereof.

20 “(B) TIER 1 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BEN-
21 EFIT.—‘Tier 1 railroad retirement benefit’
22 means—

23 “(i) the amount of the annuity under
24 the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 equal
25 to the amount of the benefit to which the

1 taxpayer would have been entitled under
2 the Social Security Act if all of the service
3 after December 31, 1936, of the employee
4 (on whose record the annuity is being
5 paid) has been included in the term ‘em-
6 ployment’ as defined in the Social Security
7 Act, and

8 “(ii) a monthly annuity amount under
9 section 3(f)(3) of the Railroad Retirement
10 Act of 1974.

11 “(C) WORKERS’ COMPENSATION SUB-
12 STITUTES.—If by reason of section 224 of the
13 Social Security Act or section 3(a)(1) of the
14 Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, any social se-
15 curity benefit is reduced because of the receipt
16 of a benefit under a workers’ compensation act,
17 the term ‘social security benefit’ includes that
18 portion of such benefit which equals such reduc-
19 tion.

20 “(D) EFFECT OF EARLY PAYMENT.—If so-
21 cial security benefits checks are delivered before
22 the end of the calendar month for which they
23 are issued and are not deposited until the
24 month for which they are issued, they will be

1 treated as received in the month for which they
2 are issued.

3 “(3) INCLUDIBLE SOCIAL SECURITY BENE-
4 FITS.—‘Includible social security benefits’ means the
5 portion of social security benefits that would be in-
6 cluded in gross income under section 86(a) of the
7 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except that for pur-
8 poses of applying such section, the term ‘modified
9 adjusted gross income’ means adjusted gross income
10 (as defined in section 1(c)), determined without re-
11 gard to the inclusion of any social security benefits.

12 “(c) PROPERTY RECEIVED FOR SERVICES.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If, in connection with the
14 performance of services, property is transferred to
15 any person other than the person for whom such
16 services are performed, the excess of—

17 “(A) the fair market value of such prop-
18 erty (determined without regard to any restric-
19 tion other than a restriction which by its terms
20 will never lapse) at the first time the rights of
21 the person having the beneficial interest in such
22 property are transferable or are not subject to
23 a substantial risk of forfeiture, whichever oc-
24 curs earlier, over

1 “(B) the amount (if any) paid for such
2 property, shall be included in the gross income
3 of the person who performed such services in
4 the first taxable year in which the rights of the
5 person having the beneficial interest in such
6 property are transferable or are not subject to
7 a substantial risk of forfeiture, whichever is ap-
8 plicable. The preceding sentence shall not apply
9 if such person sells or otherwise disposes of
10 such property in an arm’s length transaction
11 before his rights in such property become trans-
12 ferable or not subject to a substantial risk of
13 forfeiture.

14 “(2) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The Sec-
15 retary shall prescribe rules and regulations similar
16 to those applicable under section 83 of the Internal
17 Revenue Code of 1986 for purposes of implementing
18 this subsection.

19 **“SEC. 4. EXCLUSIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.**

20 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—Gross income does not in-
21 clude:

22 “(1) RETURNS OR BENEFITS FROM PRE-
23 VIOUSLY TAXED INCOME.—

1 “(A) Social security benefits (as defined in
2 section 3(b)(2)), other than includible social se-
3 curity benefits (as defined in section 3(b)(3)).

4 “(B) Amounts received under accident or
5 health benefit plans (except as provided in sec-
6 tion 3(a)(13)).

7 “(C) Value of services provided pursuant
8 to a group legal service plan (but only if the
9 cost of such services was paid by the employee
10 or paid by the employer and included in the
11 gross income of the employee).

12 “(D) Amounts received under an insurance
13 contract for certain living expenses in the case
14 of an individual whose principal residence is
15 damaged or destroyed or who is denied access
16 because of the threat of such occurrence.

17 “(E) Amounts treated as recovery of basis
18 under any other provision of chapter 1.

19 “(2) COMPENSATION FOR SPECIAL KINDS OF
20 SERVICE.—

21 “(A) In the case of a minister of the gos-
22 pel—

23 “(i) the rental value of a home fur-
24 nished to him, or

1 “(ii) the rental allowance paid to him
2 as part of his compensation, to the extent
3 used by him to rent or provide a home.

4 “(B) Certain combat pay of members of
5 the Armed Forces of the United States (as pro-
6 vided in section 92).

7 “(C) Certain reduced uniform services re-
8 tirement pay (as defined in section 122 of the
9 Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

10 “(D) Qualified military benefits (as defined
11 in section 93).

12 “(E) Moving allowances for active military
13 personnel (as defined in section 217(g) of the
14 Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

15 “(F) Certain foster care payments (as de-
16 fined in section 94).

17 “(3) GRATUITOUS, CHARITABLE, AND GOVERN-
18 MENTAL TRANSFERS.—

19 “(A) Gifts.

20 “(B) Inheritances.

21 “(C) Supplemental security income, aid to
22 families with dependent children, food stamps,
23 section 8 low-income rental assistance, benefits
24 under the low-income home energy assistance
25 program, and benefits under other similar Fed-

1 eral and State assistance programs for low-in-
2 come individuals and families.

3 “(D) Benefits or assistance received from
4 a charitable organization as the result of a dis-
5 aster or by reason of financial need.

6 “(4) TAX-EXEMPT BOND INTEREST.—Interest
7 on State and local bonds (as provided in section 91);

8 “(5) COMPENSATION FOR INJURY AND SICK-
9 NESS.—

10 “(A) Amounts received as compensation
11 for personal injury or sickness (as provided in
12 section 95).

13 “(B) Reimbursement and direct payments
14 under Medicare and Medicaid.

15 “(6) BENEFITS PRIMARILY FOR THE CONVEN-
16 IENCE OF THE EMPLOYER AND CERTAIN FRINGE
17 BENEFITS.—

18 “(A) Meals or lodging furnished for the
19 convenience of the employer (as provided in sec-
20 tion 96).

21 “(B) Value of a parking space if employee
22 uses the car parked in the space regularly on
23 company business.

24 “(C) A fringe benefit that is a no-addi-
25 tional-cost service (as defined in section 97(b)),

1 subject to rules prohibiting discrimination in
2 favor of the highly compensated.

3 “(D) A qualified employee discount (as de-
4 fined in section 97(c)), subject to rules prohib-
5 iting discrimination in favor of the highly com-
6 pensated.

7 “(E) Any property or services provided to
8 an employee to the extent that if the employee
9 were treated as a business and the business
10 paid for those services, the employee could de-
11 duct the cost of such property or services under
12 the business tax.

13 “(F) A de minimis fringe benefit (as de-
14 fined in section 97(d)).

15 “(G) Transportation in a commuter high-
16 way vehicle if such transportation is in connec-
17 tion with travel between the employee’s resi-
18 dence and place of employment.

19 “(H) Any amount received directly or indi-
20 rectly by an individual from an employer for
21 moving expenses if—

22 “(i) the move is associated with a
23 change in job locations for the same em-
24 ployer, and

1 “(ii) the expenses of such move would
2 have been deductible under the rules under
3 section 217 of the Internal Revenue Code
4 of 1986 if paid directly by the employee.

5 “(I) Employer provided coverage under an
6 accident or health plan.

7 “(7) REPAYABLE RECEIPTS.—The proceeds of
8 borrowing or any other amounts legally received that
9 the taxpayer is legally obligated to return (except
10 that the imputed interest rules of section 7872 may
11 apply if there is inadequate stated interest).

12 “(8) CERTAIN INCOME EARNED ABROAD.—Cer-
13 tain income and housing costs of citizens and resi-
14 dents of the United States living outside the United
15 States in accordance with the rules under section
16 911 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

17 “(9) DISCHARGE OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The
18 amount of indebtedness discharged unless the dis-
19 charge is for services, property, or other valuable
20 right.

21 “(10) NONRECOGNITION TRANSACTIONS.—
22 Amounts to which the nonrecognition transaction
23 rules of section 77 apply.

24 “(11) PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF PRINCIPAL
25 RESIDENCE.—Amounts excludable under section 76

1 (relating to certain proceeds from the sale of the
2 taxpayer's principal residence).

3 “(12) TAXABLE RECEIPTS OF A BUSINESS EN-
4 TITY.—Amounts that are treated as taxable receipts
5 of a business entity under the Simplified USA Tax
6 for businesses and are not distributed to the indi-
7 vidual taxpayer.

8 “(13) QUALIFIED RETIREMENT CONTRIBU-
9 TIONS.—Employer contributions to retirement plans
10 that are exempt from taxation under chapter 3, in-
11 cluding contributions pursuant to a cash or deferred
12 payment plan described in section 401(k).

13 “(b) CROSS REFERENCES.—

14 “(1) ROTH IRAS.—For rules excluding from in-
15 come earnings on, and distributions from, Roth
16 IRAs, see sections 30 and 408A.

17 “(2) OTHER RETIREMENT PLANS.—For rules
18 excluding or deferring from income earnings on
19 other retirement plans, see chapter 3.

20 **“SEC. 5. ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT DEDUCTIONS.**

21 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—A taxpayer shall be allowed
22 an alimony and child support deductions for an amount
23 equal to the alimony, child support, or separate mainte-
24 nance payments paid during the taxpayer's taxable year.

1 “(b) DEFINITION OF ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT,
2 AND SEPARATE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS.—‘Alimony,
3 child support, and separate maintenance payments’ means
4 any alimony, child support, or separate maintenance pay-
5 ment which is includible in gross income of the recipient
6 under section 3.

7 **“SEC. 6. USA DEDUCTIONS.**

8 “‘In computing taxable income, an individual shall be
9 entitled to the following deductions:

10 “(1) The homeowner deduction described in
11 section 7.

12 “(2) The education deduction described in sec-
13 tion 8.

14 “(3) The philanthropic transfer deduction de-
15 scribed in section 9.

16 **“SEC. 7. HOMEOWNER DEDUCTION.**

17 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The homeowner deduction shall
18 equal the amount of interest paid by the taxpayer during
19 the taxable year on acquisition indebtedness with respect
20 to any qualified residence of the taxpayer.

21 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—

22 “(1) ACQUISITION INDEBTEDNESS.—‘Acquisi-
23 tion indebtedness’ means any indebtedness that is
24 secured by a qualified residence and that—

1 “(A) was incurred in acquiring, con-
 2 structing, or substantially improving the quali-
 3 fied residence, or

4 “(B) was incurred to refinance any indebt-
 5 edness that is described in subparagraph (A) or
 6 this subparagraph (B) but only to the extent
 7 that the refinancing does not exceed the
 8 amount refinanced.

9 The aggregate amount treated as acquisition indebt-
 10 edness shall not exceed \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 in the
 11 case of a married individual filing separately).

12 “(2) QUALIFIED RESIDENCE.—‘Qualified resi-
 13 dence’ means the principal residence of the taxpayer
 14 and 1 other residence of the taxpayer that is des-
 15 ignated by the taxpayer and which—

16 “(A) is used by the taxpayer as a residence
 17 for more than 14 days during such year for
 18 which such unit is rented, and

19 “(B) is not rented for more than 14 days
 20 during such year.

21 “(c) COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION TEN-
 22 ANT.—Any indebtedness secured by stock held by a tax-
 23 payer as a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing cor-
 24 poration shall be treated as secured by the house or apart-
 25 ment which the taxpayer is entitled to occupy as a tenant-

1 stockholder. If such stock cannot be used to secure indebt-
 2 edness, the indebtedness will be treated as so secured if
 3 the taxpayer establishes that such indebtedness was in-
 4 curred to acquire stock.

5 **“SEC. 8. EDUCATION DEDUCTION.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The education deduction shall
 7 equal the sum of the qualified educational expenses for
 8 each eligible student.

9 “(b) QUALIFIED EDUCATION EXPENSES.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified education ex-
 11 penses’ means with respect to an eligible student the
 12 lesser of—

13 “(A) \$4,000, or

14 “(B) the qualified higher education ex-
 15 penses of the eligible student paid by the tax-
 16 payer during the taxable year.

17 “(2) QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EX-
 18 PENSES.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified higher edu-
 20 cation expenses’ means tuition and fees re-
 21 quired for the enrollment of an eligible student
 22 at an eligible education institution. Such term
 23 shall not include expenses with respect to any
 24 course or other education involving sports,

1 games, or hobbies other than as part of a de-
2 gree program.

3 “(B) ELIGIBLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITU-
4 TION.—‘Eligible educational institution’
5 means—

6 “(i) an institution which is described
7 in section 481 of the Higher Education
8 Act of 1965 (as in effect on May 15,
9 1998), and which is eligible to participate
10 in a program under title IV of such Act,
11 and

12 “(ii) in the case of a student who has
13 attained the age of 18 before the beginning
14 of the taxable year, and not graduated
15 from high school before the beginning of
16 the taxable year, an accredited school pro-
17 viding remedial education.

18 “(3) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—‘Eligible student’
19 means—

20 “(A) the taxpayer, but only if no other tax-
21 payer treats the taxpayer as a dependent for
22 whom a credit is allowed under section 21,

23 “(B) the taxpayer’s spouse if a joint return
24 is filed, and

1 “(C) any dependent of the taxpayer for
2 whom the taxpayer is allowed a credit under
3 section 21.

4 “(c) LIMITATION.—The maximum education deduc-
5 tion in a taxable year is \$12,000 (\$6,000 in the case of
6 married individuals filing separate returns).

7 “(d) INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS.—The dollar
8 amounts contained in subsections (b)(1)(A) and (c) shall
9 be adjusted for inflation beginning with calendar year
10 2008 in accordance with section 25.

11 **“SEC. 9. PHILANTHROPIC TRANSFER DEDUCTION.**

12 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The philanthropic transfer de-
13 duction shall equal the amount of charitable contributions
14 made by the taxpayer in the taxable year, subject to the
15 limitations in subsection (b). A deduction shall be allow-
16 able as a deduction only if verified under regulations pre-
17 scribed by the Secretary.

18 “(b) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—

19 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—A deduction for con-
20 tributions to regular charities in any taxable year
21 shall be allowed only to the extent that such con-
22 tributions do not exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer’s
23 adjusted gross income. Other charitable contribu-
24 tions shall be allowed only to the extent that such
25 contributions do not exceed the lesser of—

1 “(A) 30 percent of the taxpayer’s adjusted
2 gross income, or

3 “(B) the excess, if any, of 50 percent of
4 the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income over the
5 amount of charitable contributions to regular
6 charities.

7 “(2) CARRYOVER.—If the amount of charitable
8 contributions made in a taxable year exceeds the
9 amount which can be deducted in such year, the ex-
10 cess shall be carried over for a period of up to 5
11 years in accordance with rules to be prescribed by
12 the Secretary.

13 “(3) REGULAR CHARITY.—For purposes of this
14 subsection, ‘regular charity’ means an organization
15 described in section 101, that is not a private foun-
16 dation (other than a private operating foundation)
17 (as such terms are defined in section 102).

18 “(c) CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION.—‘Charitable con-
19 tribution’ means a contribution or gift to or for the use
20 of a governmental or charitable recipient (as defined in
21 section 101).

22 “(d) CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROPERTY.—

23 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a chari-
24 table contribution of property, the amount of the
25 contribution shall equal the lesser of the fair market

1 value of the property or the taxpayer's basis in the
2 property.

3 “(2) FAIR MARKET VALUE DEDUCTIONS IN
4 CERTAIN CASES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1),
5 in the case of a charitable contribution (other than
6 a contribution to a private foundation that is not a
7 private operating foundation) of—

8 “(A) real property,

9 “(B) tangible property if the use by the
10 donee is related to its purpose or function con-
11 stituting the basis for its exemption from the
12 business tax or in the case of a governmental
13 unit, to any governmental unit, and

14 “(C) stocks, bonds, or other securities held
15 for more than one year, the amount of the
16 charitable contribution shall equal the fair mar-
17 ket value of the property.

18 “(3) CONTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK FOR WHICH
19 MARKET QUOTATIONS ARE READILY AVAILABLE.—

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of con-
21 tributions of qualified appreciated stock, para-
22 graph (2) shall apply without regard to whether
23 the stock is contributed to a private foundation.

24 “(B) QUALIFIED APPRECIATED STOCK.—

25 ‘Qualified appreciated stock’ means any stock

1 of a corporation for which (as of the date of the
2 contribution) market quotations are readily
3 available on an established securities market,
4 except that in the case of a donor to a private
5 foundation, the term does not include stock to
6 the extent that the amount so contributed,
7 when increased by prior contributions by the
8 donor of stock in the same corporation, exceeds
9 10 percent in value of the outstanding stock of
10 such corporation.

11 “(e) OTHER RULES.—The Secretary shall prescribe
12 rules limiting the availability of the philanthropic transfer
13 deduction in certain cases, including rules for—

14 “(1) contributions of property placed in trust,

15 “(2) contributions of partial interests in prop-
16 erty,

17 “(3) contributions subject to liabilities that are
18 assumed,

19 “(4) out-of-pocket expenditures on behalf of a
20 charity to influence legislation,

21 “(5) substantiation of contributions in excess of
22 \$250,

23 “(6) contributions designated for lobbying activ-
24 ity,

1 “(7) amounts paid to maintain certain students
 2 as members of taxpayer’s household,
 3 “(8) qualified conservation contributions, and
 4 “(9) deductions for travel expenses on behalf of
 5 a charity where there is a significant element of per-
 6 sonal pleasure.

7 **“SEC. 10. LIMITATION ON DEDUCTIONS.**

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A taxpayer’s deductions shall
 9 not reduce the taxpayer’s taxable income below zero. Ex-
 10 cept as provided in section 9(b) (relating to the limitation
 11 on the philanthropic transfer deduction), a taxpayer shall
 12 not be entitled to carry over any unused deductions.

13 “(b) DEDUCTIONS.—For purposes of this section,
 14 ‘deductions’ means—

15 “(1) the alimony and child support deductions,
 16 “(2) the USA deductions, and
 17 “(3) the qualified IRA deduction.

18 **“SEC. 15. TAX RATES.**

19 “(a) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS FILING JOINT RETURNS
 20 AND SURVIVING SPOUSES.—The tax schedule for every
 21 married individual who files a joint return with a spouse
 22 and for every surviving spouse (as defined in section
 23 17(a)) is—

“If taxable income is:

Not over \$40,000
 Over \$40,000, but not over
 \$80,000.

The tax is:

15% of taxable income.
 \$6,000, plus 25% of the excess over
 \$40,000.

“If taxable income is:

Over \$80,000

The tax is:

\$16,000, plus 30% of the excess over \$80,000.

1 “(b) HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS.—The tax schedule for
 2 every head of household (as defined in section 17(b)) is—

“If taxable income is:

Not over \$35,000

Over \$35,000, but not over \$70,000.

Over \$70,000

The tax is:

15% of taxable income.

\$5,250, plus 25% of the excess over \$35,000.

\$14,000, plus 30% of the excess over \$70,000.

3 “(c) UNMARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—The tax schedule
 4 for an unmarried individual who is not a head of a house-
 5 hold or a surviving spouse is—

“If taxable income is:

Not over \$24,000

Over \$24,000, but not over \$48,000.

Over \$48,000

The tax is:

15% of taxable income.

\$3,600, plus 25% of the excess over \$24,000.

\$9,600, plus 30% of the excess over \$48,000.

6 “(d) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS FILING SEPARATE RE-
 7 TURNS.—The tax schedule for a married individual filing
 8 a separate return is—

“If taxable income is:

Not over \$20,000

Over \$20,000, but not over \$40,000.

Over \$40,000

The tax is:

15% of taxable income.

\$3,000, plus 25% of the excess over \$20,000.

\$8,000, plus 30% of the excess over \$40,000.

9 “(e) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION.—Beginning
 10 with calendar year 2008, the tax schedules in subsections
 11 (a) through (d) shall be adjusted so that inflation will not
 12 result in tax increases in accordance with the procedures
 13 under section 25.

14 “(f) MAXIMUM RATE FOR INVESTMENT INCOME.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a taxpayer has a net in-
2 vestment income for any taxable year, the tax im-
3 posed by this section for such taxable year shall not
4 exceed the sum of—

5 “(A) a tax computed at the rates and in
6 the same manner as if this subsection had not
7 been enacted on taxable income reduced by net
8 capital gain, or if greater, on the lesser of—

9 “(i) taxable income, or

10 “(ii) taxable income reduced by net
11 capital gain, and

12 “(B) 15 percent of net investment income.

13 “(2) NET INVESTMENT INCOME.—For purposes
14 of paragraph (1), the term ‘net investment income’
15 means the excess of—

16 “(A) the sum of amounts includible in
17 gross income which is—

18 “(i) a distribution from business enti-
19 ties (as defined in section 171) consti-
20 tuting shares of profits (including divi-
21 dends), and

22 “(ii) gain on the sale or disposition of
23 any asset, over

24 “(B) any amount realized which is a loss
25 on the sale or disposition of any asset.

1 “(g) DEFINITIONS.—See section 17 for rules on filing
2 status.

3 **“SEC. 16. KIDDIE TAX.**

4 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—If a child has a living parent
5 and net unearned income and the child has not attained
6 the age of 14 before the close of the taxable year—

7 “(1) the net unearned income of the child shall
8 be included in the taxable income of the eligible par-
9 ent for purposes of determining the parent’s tax li-
10 ability, or

11 “(2) the tax calculated under the tax rate
12 schedules for the child as a separate taxpayer shall
13 not be less than the sum of—

14 “(A) the tax which would have been deter-
15 mined under the rate schedule if the taxable in-
16 come of the child were reduced by the net un-
17 earned income of the child, plus

18 “(B) such child’s share of the allocable pa-
19 rental tax.

20 “(b) CHILD’S SHARE OF ALLOCABLE PARENTAL
21 TAX.—

22 “(1) ALLOCABLE PARENTAL TAX.—‘Allocable
23 parental tax’ means the excess of—

24 “(A) the tax that would have been deter-
25 mined under the rate schedules on the eligible

1 parent's taxable income if such income included
2 the net unearned income of all of the eligible
3 parent's children to which this section applies,
4 over

5 “(B) the tax actually determined under the
6 rate schedules without regard to this section.

7 “(2) CHILD’S SHARE.—A child’s share of the
8 allocable parental tax is equal to the amount that
9 bears the same ratio to the total allocable parental
10 tax as the child’s net unearned income bears to the
11 aggregate net unearned income of all children to
12 whom this section applies for whom the eligible par-
13 ent is the eligible parent.

14 “(c) ELIGIBLE PARENT.—‘Eligible parent’ means—

15 “(1) both parents of the child if the parents file
16 a joint return,

17 “(2) the surviving parent of a child if the child
18 has only 1 surviving parent,

19 “(3) the custodial parent if the child’s parents
20 are not married, or

21 “(4) the parent with the greater taxable income
22 if the parents are married and filing separate re-
23 turns.

24 “(d) NET UNEARNED INCOME.—‘Net unearned in-
25 come’ means the excess, if any, of—

1 “(1) the adjusted gross income of the child,
2 over

3 “(2) the sum of—

4 “(A) the earned income (as defined in sec-
5 tion 171(a)(6)) of the child, and

6 “(B) \$2,500.

7 **“SEC. 17. RULES FOR FILING STATUS AND RATE TABLES.**

8 “(a) DEFINITION OF SURVIVING SPOUSE.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Surviving spouse’ means
10 an individual—

11 “(A) whose spouse died during either of
12 his 2 calendar years immediately preceding the
13 calendar year, and

14 “(B) who maintains as his home a house-
15 hold which constitutes for the taxable year the
16 principal place of abode (as a member of such
17 household) of a dependent—

18 “(i) who is a qualifying child (as de-
19 fined in section 21) of the taxpayer, and

20 “(ii) for whom the taxpayer is allowed
21 a credit for the taxable year under section
22 21.

23 For purposes of this paragraph, an individual shall
24 be considered as maintaining a household only if
25 over half of the cost of maintaining the household

1 during the taxable year is furnished by such indi-
2 vidual.

3 “(2) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding para-
4 graph (1), for purposes of section 15, an individual
5 shall not be considered to be a surviving spouse—

6 “(A) if the individual has remarried at any
7 time before the close of the taxable year, or

8 “(B) unless, for the individual’s taxable
9 year during which his spouse died, a joint re-
10 turn could have been made under the provisions
11 of section 6013 (without regard to subsection
12 (a)(3) thereof).

13 “(3) SPECIAL RULE WHERE DECEASED SPOUSE
14 WAS IN MISSING STATUS.—If an individual was in a
15 missing status (within the meaning of section
16 6013(f)(3)) as a result of service in a combat zone
17 and if such individual remains in such status until
18 the date referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B),
19 then, for purposes of paragraph (1)(A), the date on
20 which such individual died shall be treated as the
21 earlier of the date determined under subparagraph
22 (A) or the date determined under subparagraph (B):

23 “(A) the date on which the determination
24 is made under section 556 of title 37 of the
25 United States Code or under section 5566 of

1 title 5 of such Code (whichever is applicable)
2 that such individual died while in such missing
3 status, or

4 “(B) the date which is 2 years after the
5 date designated under section 92 (relating to
6 exemption for combat zones) as the date of ter-
7 mination of combatant activities in that zone.

8 “(b) DEFINITION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual shall be con-
10 sidered a head of a household if, and only if, such
11 individual is not married at the close of his taxable
12 year, is not a surviving spouse (as defined in sub-
13 section (a)), and either—

14 “(A) maintains as his home a household
15 which constitutes for more than one-half of
16 such taxable year the principal place of abode,
17 as a member of such household, of—

18 “(i) a son, stepson, daughter, or step-
19 daughter of the taxpayer, or a descendant
20 of a son or daughter of the taxpayer, but
21 if such son, stepson, daughter, step-
22 daughter, or descendant is married at the
23 close of the taxpayer’s taxable year, only if
24 the taxpayer is entitled to claim such per-
25 son as a credit for the taxable year under

1 section 21 (or would be so entitled but for
2 the release of a claim under section 152(e)
3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by
4 the custodial parent),

5 “(ii) any other person who is a de-
6 pendent of the taxpayer, if the taxpayer is
7 allowed a credit for such person under sec-
8 tion 21 for the taxable year, or

9 “(B) maintains a household which con-
10 stitutes for such taxable year the principal place
11 of abode of the father or mother of the tax-
12 payer, if the taxpayer is entitled to a credit
13 under section 21 for the taxable year for such
14 father or mother.

15 For purposes of this paragraph, an individual shall
16 be considered as maintaining a household only if
17 over half of the cost of maintaining the household
18 during the taxable year is furnished by such indi-
19 vidual.

20 “(2) DETERMINATION OF STATUS.—For pur-
21 poses of this subsection—

22 “(A) a legally adopted child of a person
23 shall be considered a child of such person by
24 blood;

1 “(B) an individual who is legally separated
2 from his spouse under a decree of divorce or of
3 separate maintenance shall not be considered as
4 married;

5 “(C) a taxpayer shall be considered as not
6 married at the close of his taxable year if at
7 any time during the taxable year his spouse is
8 a nonresident alien; and

9 “(D) a taxpayer shall be considered as
10 married at the close of his taxable year if his
11 spouse (other than a spouse described in sub-
12 paragraph (C)) died during the taxable year.

13 “(3) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding para-
14 graph (1), for purposes of this chapter, a taxpayer
15 shall not be considered to be a head of a house-
16 hold—

17 “(A) if at any time during the taxable year
18 he is a nonresident alien; or

19 “(B) by reason of an individual who would
20 not be a dependent for the taxable year but
21 for—

22 “(i) subparagraph (H) of section
23 152(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of
24 1986, or

1 “(ii) multiple support rules prescribed
2 by the Secretary.

3 “(c) CERTAIN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS LIVING
4 APART.—For purposes of this part, an individual shall be
5 treated as not married at the close of the taxable year
6 if such individual is so treated under the provisions of sec-
7 tion 7703(b).

8 “(d) NONRESIDENT ALIENS.—In the case of a non-
9 resident alien individual, the taxes imposed by section 1
10 shall not apply.

11 **“SEC. 20. USA TAX CREDITS.**

12 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The USA tax credits are and
13 shall be applied in the following order:

14 “(1) The family tax credit under section 21.

15 “(2) The work tax credit under section 22.

16 “(3) The foreign tax credit as prescribed by the
17 Secretary under rules similar to the rules of subpart
18 A of part III of subchapter N of chapter 1 of the
19 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, but only with re-
20 spect to foreign taxes on amounts that are included
21 in the gross income of the taxpayer.

22 “(4) The payroll tax credit under section 23.

23 “(5) The taxes-paid tax credit under section 24.

24 “(b) REFUNDABLE CREDITS.—If a taxpayer’s USA
25 tax credits (other than the family tax credit and the for-

1 eign tax credit) for a taxable year exceed the taxpayer's
 2 tax liability for the taxable year (after application of the
 3 family tax credit and the foreign tax credit but before ap-
 4 plication of the other USA tax credits), the taxpayer shall
 5 be entitled to a refund for such excess. The taxpayer may
 6 elect in lieu of a refund to apply such excess as a tax paid
 7 for the following taxable year.

8 **“SEC. 21. FAMILY TAX CREDIT.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The taxpayer shall be allowed a
 10 family tax credit in an amount equal to the sum of—

11 “(1) the base family credit amount, plus

12 “(2) the additional family credit amount.

13 “(b) BASE FAMILY CREDIT AMOUNT.—The base
 14 family credit amount shall be the sum of the credit amount
 15 for each status, determined in accordance with the fol-
 16 lowing table:

“Status is:	Credit amount for status is:
Married individuals filing joint return	\$3,300
Unmarried individuals with one or more dependents	\$2,800
Unmarried individuals with no dependents	\$1,650
Each dependent	\$1,150.

17 “(c) ADDITIONAL FAMILY CREDIT AMOUNT.—The
 18 additional family credit amount shall be the sum of the
 19 credit amount for each dependent of the taxpayer, deter-
 20 mined as follows:

21 “(1) In the case of each qualifying child, the
 22 amount shall be \$1,500.

1 “(2) In the case of each qualifying relative, the
2 amount shall be \$500.

3 “(d) DEPENDENT; QUALIFYING CHILD, AND QUALI-
4 FYING RELATIVE DEFINED.—For purposes of this sec-
5 tion, the terms ‘dependent’, ‘qualifying child’, and ‘quali-
6 fying relative’ shall have the meaning given such terms
7 by section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

8 **“SEC. 22. WORK TAX CREDIT.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The taxpayer shall be allowed a
10 work tax credit in an amount equal to taxable income re-
11 duced (but not below zero) by the family tax credit.

12 “(b) LIMITATIONS.—The amount of the credit al-
13 lowed under subsection (a) shall not exceed the sum of—

14 “(1) the base work tax credit amount, plus

15 “(2) the additional work tax credit amount.

16 “(c) BASE WORK TAX CREDIT AMOUNT.—For pur-
17 poses of this section—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The base work credit
19 amount with respect to a taxpayer shall be the lesser
20 of—

21 “(A) the applicable percentage of the work
22 income of the taxpayer, or

23 “(B) the base work credit dollar amount.

24 “(2) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE; APPLICABLE
25 DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The applicable percentage

1 and the applicable dollar limitation shall be deter-
 2 mined under the following table:

“In the case of a taxpayer with—	The applicable per- centage is—	The appli- cable dol- lar limita- tion is—
No qualifying children	7.65 percent	\$412
1 qualifying child	34 percent	\$2,120
2 or more qualifying children	40 percent	\$3,200.

3 “(d) ADDITIONAL WORK TAX CREDIT AMOUNT.—

4 For purposes of this section—

5 “(1) TAXPAYER WITH 1 QUALIFYING CHILD.—

6 In the case of a taxpayer with 1 qualifying child, the
 7 additional work credit amount shall be the lesser
 8 of—

9 “(A) 34 percent of the excess of—

10 “(i) work income (or modified taxable
 11 income, if less), over

12 “(ii) \$6,235, and

13 “(B) \$1,450.

14 “(2) TAXPAYER WITH 2 OR MORE QUALIFYING
 15 CHILDREN.—In the case of a taxpayer with 2 or
 16 more qualifying children, the additional work credit
 17 amount shall be the lesser of—

18 “(A) 40 percent of the excess of—

19 “(i) work income (or modified taxable
 20 income, if less), over

21 “(ii) \$8,000, and

1 “(B) \$2,600.

2 “(3) PHASEOUT.—The additional work tax
3 credit amount determined under paragraphs (1) and
4 (2) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by 12.5
5 percent of the excess of—

6 “(A) work income (or modified taxable in-
7 come, if greater), over

8 “(B) \$17,000 (or \$21,000 in the case of a
9 joint return).

10 “(e) RULES RELATING TO INCOME.—For purposes of
11 this section—

12 “(1) WORK INCOME.—The term ‘work income’
13 means the sum of—

14 “(A) taxable wages and salaries,

15 “(B) self-employment income,

16 “(C) labor income for a statutory em-
17 ployee, and

18 “(D) at the election of the taxpayer, com-
19 bat pay excluded from income by section 4.

20 “(2) MODIFIED TAXABLE INCOME.—The term
21 ‘modified taxable income’ means taxable income in-
22 creased by net investment income (as defined by sec-
23 tion 15), dividends, and tax-exempt bond interest.

24 “(f) DEPENDENT; QUALIFYING CHILD.—For pur-
25 poses of this section, the terms ‘dependent’ and ‘qualifying

1 child' shall have the meaning given such terms by section
 2 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

3 **“SEC. 23. PAYROLL TAX CREDIT.**

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A taxpayer shall be allowed a
 5 payroll tax credit in an amount equal to the sum of—

6 “(1) the employee’s share of the basic FICA
 7 tax,

8 “(2) the employee’s share of the basic Tier 1
 9 railroad retirement tax, and

10 “(3) one-half of the basic SECA tax payable
 11 with respect to the taxpayer’s compensation or earn-
 12 ings during the taxable year.

13 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—

14 “(1) EMPLOYEE’S SHARE OF THE BASIC FICA
 15 TAX.—‘Employee’s share of the basic FICA tax’
 16 means the old-age, survivors and disability insurance
 17 tax imposed by section 3101(a) and the portion of
 18 the hospital insurance tax imposed by section
 19 3101(b) that is attributable to the wage base on
 20 which the section 3101(a) tax is imposed.

21 “(2) EMPLOYEE’S SHARE OF THE BASIC TIER 1
 22 RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAX.—Employee’s share of
 23 the basic Tier 1 railroad retirement tax’ means—

24 “(A) the portion of the tax imposed by sec-
 25 tion 3201 with respect to compensation below

1 the applicable base (as defined in section
2 3231(e)(2)); and

3 “(B) the portion of the tax imposed by sec-
4 tion 3211(a)(1) on railroad employee represent-
5 atives attributable to the tax imposed by section
6 3101(a) and the portion of the hospital insur-
7 ance tax imposed by section 3101(b) that is at-
8 tributable to the wage base on which the section
9 3101(a) tax is imposed.

10 “(3) BASIC SECA TAX.—‘Basic SECA tax’
11 means the old-age, survivors and disability insurance
12 tax imposed by section 1401(a) on self-employment
13 income and the portion of the hospital insurance tax
14 imposed by section 1401(b) on self-employment in-
15 come that is attributable to the amount of self-em-
16 ployment income (as determined under section
17 1402(b)) on which the section 1401(a) tax is im-
18 posed.

19 “(c) NO CREDIT FOR REFUNDABLE TAX.—No credit
20 shall be allowed with respect to any FICA tax or railroad
21 retirement tax for which a taxpayer is entitled to a refund
22 because of overpayment of tax on the applicable wage
23 base.

24 **“SEC. 24. TAXES-PAID TAX CREDIT.**

25 “The taxes-paid tax credit shall equal the sum of:

1 “(1) WAGE WITHHOLDING.—The amount with-
2 held as tax under chapter 24.

3 “(2) SPECIAL REFUNDS OF SOCIAL SECURITY
4 TAX WHEN WAGES EARNED FROM MORE THAN 1 EM-
5 PLOYER.—The amount allowable under section
6 6413(c) as a special refund of taxes imposed on
7 wages.

8 “(3) OVERPAYMENTS OF PRIOR-YEAR TAX.—
9 Any overpayment of a prior tax obligation that the
10 taxpayer or the Secretary applies to the tax for the
11 taxable year.

12 “(4) ESTIMATED TAXES.—Any estimated taxes
13 paid by the taxpayer with respect to the taxpayer’s
14 tax liability for the taxable year which are treated as
15 payment on account of income tax for purposes of
16 section 6315 (relating to estimated taxes).

17 **“SEC. 25. INDEXING FOR INFLATION.**

18 “(a) PUBLICATION OF TABLES AND NUMBERS.—Not
19 later than December 15 of 2006, and each subsequent cal-
20 endar year, the Secretary shall prescribe tables and dollar
21 amounts which shall apply in the immediately following
22 calendar year in lieu of the tables and dollar amounts that
23 are required to be adjusted for inflation in accordance with
24 this section.

25 “(b) METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The dollar amounts which
 2 are required to be adjusted pursuant to this section
 3 for a calendar year shall be the dollar amounts as
 4 stated in this chapter multiplied by the cost of living
 5 adjustment for such calendar year, rounded as pro-
 6 vided in subsection (d).

7 “(2) TAX RATE TABLES.—In the case of a tax
 8 rate table, the dollar amounts to be adjusted in ac-
 9 cordance with paragraph (1) are the minimum and
 10 maximum dollar amounts for each rate bracket for
 11 which a tax is imposed. The amounts setting forth
 12 the bottom tax for each bracket shall be adjusted to
 13 the extent necessary to reflect the adjustments in
 14 the rate brackets.

15 “(c) COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The cost-of-living adjust-
 17 ment for any calendar year is the percentage (if any)
 18 by which—

19 “(A) the CPI for the preceding calendar
 20 year, exceeds

21 “(B) the CPI for the calendar year 2006.

22 “(2) CPI FOR ANY CALENDAR YEAR.—For pur-
 23 poses of paragraph (1), the CPI for any calendar
 24 year is the average of the Consumer Price Index as

1 of the close of the 12-month period ending on Au-
2 gust 31 of such calendar year.

3 “(3) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.—For purposes
4 of paragraph (2), ‘Consumer Price Index’ means the
5 last Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers
6 published by the Department of Labor. For pur-
7 poses of the preceding sentence, the revision of the
8 Consumer Price Index which is most consistent with
9 the Consumer Price Index for calendar year 2006
10 shall be used.

11 “(d) ROUNDING.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If any increase determined
13 under subsection (b) is not a multiple of \$50, such
14 increase shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple
15 of \$50.

16 “(2) MULTIPLES OF \$25.—Paragraph (1) shall
17 be applied by substituting ‘\$25’ for ‘\$50’ in the case
18 of—

19 “(A) amounts for married individuals filing
20 separately, and

21 “(B) any other dollar amount that is to be
22 adjusted for inflation if that dollar amount is
23 less than \$1,000.

1 **“Subchapter B—Roth IRA and Other Savings**
 2 **Provisions**

“Sec. 30. Roth IRAs.

“Sec. 31. Deductible IRAs.

“Sec. 32. Effect of repeal of special savings provisions.

3 **“SEC. 30. ROTH IRAS.**

4 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in this
 5 section, a Roth IRA shall be treated for purposes of this
 6 title in the same manner as an individual retirement plan.

7 “(b) ROTH IRA.—‘Roth IRA’ means an individual
 8 retirement plan (as defined in section 7701(a)(37)) which
 9 is designated (in such manner as the Secretary may pre-
 10 scribe) at the time of establishment of the plan as a Roth
 11 IRA. Such designation shall be made in such manner as
 12 the Secretary may prescribe.

13 “(c) TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

14 “(1) NO DEDUCTION ALLOWED.—No deduction
 15 shall be allowed for a contribution to a Roth IRA.

16 “(2) CONTRIBUTION LIMIT.—The aggregate
 17 amount of contributions for any taxable year to all
 18 Roth IRAs maintained for the benefit of an indi-
 19 vidual (or, in the case of individuals filing a joint re-
 20 turn, either spouse) shall not exceed the taxpayer’s
 21 adjusted gross income for the taxable year.

22 “(3) ROLLOVER FROM IRA.—

23 “(A) ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS.—No
 24 rollover contribution may be made to a Roth

1 IRA unless it is a qualified rollover contribu-
2 tion.

3 “(B) LIMITS.—A taxpayer shall not be al-
4 lowed to make a qualified rollover contribution
5 to a Roth IRA from an individual retirement
6 plan other than a Roth IRA during any taxable
7 year if—

8 “(i) the taxpayer’s adjusted gross in-
9 come for such taxable year exceeds
10 \$100,000, or

11 “(ii) the taxpayer is a married indi-
12 vidual filing a separate return.

13 “(C) MARITAL STATUS.—Section 31(g)(4)
14 shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

15 “(4) CONTRIBUTIONS PERMITTED AFTER AGE
16 70½.—Contributions to a Roth IRA may be made
17 even after the individual for whom the account is
18 maintained has attained age 70½.

19 “(5) MANDATORY DISTRIBUTION RULES NOT
20 TO APPLY BEFORE DEATH.—Notwithstanding sub-
21 sections (a)(6) and (b)(3) of section 408 (relating to
22 required distributions), the following provisions shall
23 not apply to any Roth IRA:

24 “(A) Section 401(a)(9)(A).

1 “(B) The incidental death benefit require-
2 ments of section 401(a).

3 “(6) TIME WHEN CONTRIBUTIONS MADE.—A
4 taxpayer shall be deemed to have made a contribu-
5 tion to a Roth IRA during a year if the contribution
6 is made on account of such year and is made not
7 later than April 15 of the following year.

8 “(d) EXCLUSION FROM INCOME.—For purposes of
9 this chapter—

10 “(1) GENERAL RULES.—A distribution from a
11 Roth IRA shall not be includible in gross income.

12 “(2) NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION.—The
13 automatic exclusion from gross income under para-
14 graph (1) shall not apply to any distribution, other
15 than a qualified special purpose distribution if—

16 “(A) it is made within the 5-taxable year
17 period beginning with the 1st taxable year for
18 which the individual made a contribution to a
19 Roth IRA (or such individual’s spouse made a
20 contribution to a Roth IRA) established for
21 such individual, or

22 “(B) in the case of a payment or distribu-
23 tion properly allocable (as determined in the
24 manner prescribed by the Secretary) to a quali-
25 fied rollover contribution from an individual re-

1 tirement plan other than a Roth IRA (or in-
2 come allocable thereto), it is made within the 5-
3 taxable year period beginning with the taxable
4 year in which the rollover contribution was
5 made.

6 “(3) NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTIONS.—In ap-
7 plying section 33 to any distribution from a Roth
8 IRA described in paragraph (2), such distribution
9 shall be treated as made from contributions to the
10 Roth IRA to the extent that such distribution, when
11 added to all previous distributions from the Roth
12 IRA, does not exceed the aggregate amount of con-
13 tributions to the Roth IRA. Only distributions at-
14 tributable to earnings on accounts (as opposed to
15 distributions of contributions) shall be included in
16 gross income.

17 “(4) ROLLOVERS FROM AN IRA OTHER THAN A
18 ROTH IRA.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sec-
20 tion 408(d)(3), in the case of any distribution
21 to which this paragraph applies there shall be
22 included in gross income any amount which
23 would be includible were it not part of a quali-
24 fied rollover contribution.

1 “(B) DISTRIBUTIONS TO WHICH PARA-
2 GRAPH APPLIES.—This paragraph shall apply
3 to a distribution from an individual retirement
4 plan (other than a Roth IRA) maintained for
5 the benefit of an individual which is contributed
6 to a Roth IRA maintained for the benefit of
7 such individual in a qualified rollover contribu-
8 tion.

9 “(C) CONVERSIONS.—The conversion of an
10 individual retirement plan (other than a Roth
11 IRA) to a Roth IRA shall be treated for pur-
12 poses of this paragraph as a distribution to
13 which this paragraph applies.

14 “(D) CONVERSION OF EXCESS CONTRIBU-
15 TIONS.—If, no later than the due date for filing
16 the return of tax for any taxable year (without
17 regard to extensions), an individual transfers,
18 from an individual retirement plan (other than
19 a Roth IRA), contributions for such taxable
20 year (and any earnings allocable thereto) to a
21 Roth IRA, no such amount shall be includible
22 in gross income to the extent no deduction was
23 allowed with respect to such amount.

24 “(E) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIRE-
25 MENTS.—Trustees of Roth IRAs, trustees of in-

1 dividual retirement plans, or both, whichever is
2 appropriate, shall include such additional infor-
3 mation in reports required under section 408(i)
4 as the Secretary may require to ensure that
5 amounts required to be included in gross in-
6 come under subparagraph (A) are so included.

7 “(5) COORDINATION WITH INDIVIDUAL RETIRE-
8 MENT ACCOUNTS.—Section 408(d)(2) shall be ap-
9 plied separately with respect to Roth IRAs and other
10 individual retirement plans.

11 “(6) QUALIFIED SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRIBUTU-
12 TION.—‘Qualified special purpose distribution’
13 means—

14 “(i) DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DEATH.—Dis-
15 tributions made to a beneficiary (or to the es-
16 tate of the individual) on or after the death of
17 the individual.

18 “(ii) DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DISABILITY.—
19 Distributions attributable to the individual’s
20 being disabled.

21 “(iii) DISTRIBUTIONS TO PAY MEDICAL EX-
22 PENSES.—Distributions made to the individual
23 for amounts paid during the year for medical
24 care, but only to the extent that the amounts
25 paid for medical care exceed 7.5 percent of the

1 adjusted gross income of the taxpayer (deter-
2 mined without regard to whether the employee
3 itemizes deductions for such taxable year).

4 “(iv) QDRO.—Any distribution to an al-
5 ternate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic
6 relations order (within the meaning of section
7 414(p)(1)).

8 “(v) DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYED IN-
9 DIVIDUALS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE PRE-
10 MIUMS.—Distributions to an individual—

11 “(I) if such individual has received
12 unemployment compensation for 12 con-
13 secutive weeks under any Federal or State
14 unemployment compensation law by reason
15 of such separation (or in the case of a self-
16 employed individual, to the extent provided
17 in regulations, if the individual would have
18 received unemployment compensation but
19 for the fact the individual was self-em-
20 ployed),

21 “(II) if such distributions are made
22 during any taxable year during which such
23 unemployment compensation is paid or the
24 succeeding taxable year,

1 “(III) to the extent such distributions
2 do not exceed the amount paid during the
3 taxable year for insurance for the diag-
4 nosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or pre-
5 vention of disease, or for the purpose of af-
6 fecting any structure or function of the
7 body (or for transportation primarily for
8 and essential to such medical care) (includ-
9 ing amounts paid as premiums under part
10 B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act,
11 relating to supplementary medical insur-
12 ance for the aged) or for any qualified
13 long-term care insurance contract (as de-
14 fined in section 7702B(b)) with respect to
15 the individual and the individual’s spouse
16 and dependents, and

17 “(IV) such distributions are not made
18 after the individual has been employed for
19 at least 60 days after the separation from
20 employment to which clause (I) applies.

21 “(vi) DISTRIBUTIONS TO PAY HIGHER
22 EDUCATION EXPENSES.—Distributions to the
23 extent such distributions do not exceed the
24 qualified higher education expenses (as defined
25 in section 8(a)(2)) of—

1 “(I) the taxpayer,
 2 “(II) the taxpayer’s spouse, or
 3 “(III) any child or grandchild of the
 4 taxpayer or the taxpayer’s spouse.

5 “(vii) DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FIRST
 6 HOME PURCHASES.—Distributions which
 7 are qualified first-time homebuyer distribu-
 8 tions (as defined in paragraph (6)).

9 “(7) QUALIFIED FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER DIS-
 10 TRIBUTIONS.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified first-time
 12 homebuyer distribution’ means any payment or
 13 distribution received by an individual to the ex-
 14 tent such payment or distribution is used by the
 15 individual before the close of the 120th day
 16 after the day on which such payment or dis-
 17 tribution is received to pay qualified acquisition
 18 costs with respect to a principal residence of a
 19 first-time homebuyer who is such individual, the
 20 spouse of such individual, or any child, grand-
 21 child, or ancestor of such individual or the indi-
 22 vidual’s spouse.

23 “(B) LIFETIME DOLLAR LIMITATION.—
 24 The aggregate amount of payments or distribu-
 25 tions received by an individual which may be

1 treated as qualified first-time homebuyer dis-
2 tributions for any taxable year shall not exceed
3 the excess (if any) of—

4 “(i) \$10,000, over

5 “(ii) the aggregate amounts treated as
6 qualified first-time homebuyer distributions
7 with respect to such individual for all prior
8 taxable years.

9 “(C) QUALIFIED ACQUISITION COSTS.—
10 ‘Qualified acquisition costs’ means the costs of
11 acquiring, constructing, or reconstructing a res-
12 idence. Such term includes any usual or reason-
13 able settlement, financing, or other closing
14 costs.

15 “(D) FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER; OTHER
16 DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this para-
17 graph—

18 “(i) FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER.—
19 ‘First-time homebuyer’ means any indi-
20 vidual if such individual (and if married,
21 such individual’s spouse) had no present
22 ownership interest in a principal residence
23 during the 2-year period ending on the
24 date of acquisition of the principal resi-
25 dence to which this paragraph applies, and

1 “(ii) DATE OF ACQUISITION.—‘Date
2 of acquisition’ means the date—

3 “(I) on which a binding contract
4 to acquire the principal residence to
5 which subparagraph (A) applies is en-
6 tered into, or

7 “(II) on which construction or re-
8 construction of such a principal resi-
9 dence is commenced.

10 “(E) SPECIAL RULE WHERE DELAY IN AC-
11 QUISITION.—The Secretary shall prescribe rules
12 under which a distribution will not be penalized
13 if made in anticipation of being a qualified
14 first-time homeowner distribution but construc-
15 tion delays or other unanticipated factors delay
16 the closing.

17 “(e) QUALIFIED ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTION.—For
18 purposes of this section, the term qualified rollover con-
19 tribution means a rollover contribution to a Roth IRA
20 from another such account, or from an individual retire-
21 ment plan, but only if such rollover contribution meets the
22 requirements of section 408(d)(3). For purposes of section
23 408(d)(3)(B), there shall be disregarded any qualified roll-
24 over contribution from an individual retirement plan
25 (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA.

1 “(f) PERMITTED INVESTMENTS.—

2 “(1) INVESTMENT PERMITTED.—A Roth IRA
3 shall not cease to be an individual retirement ac-
4 count pursuant to section 408(e)(2) solely because
5 funds from such account are used to make a debt
6 or equity investment in a controlled business entity.

7 “(2) LOANS TO A CONTROLLED BUSINESS ENTI-
8 TY.—

9 “(A) EXCESS RETURN.—If funds in a
10 Roth IRA are loaned to a controlled business
11 entity, any return on such loans in excess of a
12 fair return shall be treated as gross income of
13 the beneficiary that is then deposited in the
14 Roth IRA.

15 “(B) LOAN.—For purposes of this section,
16 an amount shall be treated as loaned to a con-
17 trolled business entity only if—

18 “(i) the amount is treated in the
19 books and records of the business entity as
20 a loan,

21 “(ii) the transaction is reflected in a
22 written note or other evidence of indebted-
23 ness, and

24 “(iii) the business entity is required to
25 pay interest at least once per year and at

1 the time such loan is made it is reasonable
2 to expect that such interest will be paid on
3 a timely basis.

4 “(C) FAIR RETURN.—For purposes of this
5 subsection, a ‘fair return’ with respect to a loan
6 is interest at a rate not in excess of 3 percent-
7 age points plus the minimum rate of interest
8 that would have to be charged with respect to
9 such loan to prevent it from being a below-mar-
10 ket loan for purposes of section 7872 (deter-
11 mined as if section 7872 applied to such loan).

12 “(3) EQUITY INVESTMENT IN A CONTROLLED
13 BUSINESS ENTITY.—If funds in a Roth IRA are con-
14 tributed to the capital of, applied to acquire stock or
15 other equity interest in, or otherwise transferred to,
16 a controlled business entity in a transaction that is
17 not considered a loan for purposes of this sub-
18 section, any return on such equity shall be treated
19 as gross income of the beneficiary that is then de-
20 posited in the Roth IRA. The preceding sentence
21 shall not apply to—

22 “(A) the proceeds of the sale of such eq-
23 uity interest to a third party, or

24 “(B) the proceeds received by the Roth
25 IRA as the result of a complete redemption of

1 the beneficiary’s interest in the business entity
2 (including any interests held through a Roth
3 IRA).

4 “(4) CONTROLLED BUSINESS ENTITY.—‘Con-
5 trolled business entity’ means any business entity in
6 which the beneficiary of the Roth IRA holds at least
7 a 5 percent interest in the profits and losses (after
8 taking into account the investment through the Roth
9 IRA) and in which an investment would cause the
10 Roth IRA to cease to be an individual retirement ac-
11 count by reason of section 408(e)(2) but for this
12 subsection.

13 “(5) APPLICATION OF SECTION 4975.—Section
14 4975 shall not apply to a loan or equity investment
15 by a Roth IRA in a controlled business entity.

16 “(6) TAX AND PENALTY AVOIDANCE.—The Sec-
17 retary shall prescribe regulations that prohibit the
18 provisions of this subsection to be used to cir-
19 cumvent the application of subsection (d)(2) (relat-
20 ing to taxable distributions). The regulations shall
21 not prohibit bona fide investments in controlled busi-
22 ness entities. The regulations shall address loans to
23 and investments in a controlled business entity that
24 are used to fund distributions or dividends from the

1 business entity to the account beneficiary or a mem-
2 ber of the beneficiary's family.

3 **“SEC. 31. DEDUCTIBLE IRAS.**

4 “(a) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.—The ‘qualified
5 IRA deduction’ shall be an amount equal to the qualified
6 retirement contributions of the individual for the taxable
7 year, except as limited by subsection (b).

8 “(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount allowable as a
10 deduction under subsection (a) to any individual for
11 any taxable year shall not exceed the lesser of—

12 “(A) \$2,000, or

13 “(B) an amount equal to the compensation
14 includible in the individual's gross income for
15 such taxable year.

16 “(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBU-
17 TIONS UNDER SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSIONS.—

18 This section shall not apply with respect to an em-
19 ployer contribution to a simplified employee pension.

20 “(3) GRANDFATHERED PLANS.—Notwith-
21 standing paragraph (1), the amount allowable as a
22 deduction under subsection (a) with respect to any
23 contributions on behalf of an employee to a plan de-
24 scribed in section 501(c)(18) of the Internal Rev-
25 enue Code of 1986 shall not exceed the lesser of—

1 “(A) \$7,000, or

2 “(B) an amount equal to 25 percent of the
3 compensation (as defined in section 415(c)(3))
4 includible in the individual’s gross income for
5 such taxable year.

6 “(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR SIMPLE RETIREMENT
7 ACCOUNTS.—This section shall not apply with re-
8 spect to any amount contributed to a simple retire-
9 ment account established under section 408(p).

10 “(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—
11

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual
13 to whom this paragraph applies for the taxable year,
14 the limitation of paragraph (1) of subsection (b)
15 shall be equal to the lesser of—

16 “(A) the dollar amount in effect under
17 subsection (b)(1)(A) for the taxable year, or

18 “(B) the sum of—

19 “(i) the compensation includible in
20 such individual’s gross income for the tax-
21 able year, plus

22 “(ii) the compensation includible in
23 the gross income of such individual’s
24 spouse for the taxable year reduced by—

1 “(I) the amount allowed as a de-
2 duction under subsection (a) to such
3 spouse for such taxable year, and

4 “(II) the amount of any contribu-
5 tion on behalf of such spouse to a
6 Roth IRA under section 30 for such
7 taxable year.

8 “(2) INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM PARAGRAPH (1)
9 APPLIES.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to any indi-
10 vidual if—

11 “(A) such individual files a joint return for
12 the taxable year, and

13 “(B) the amount of compensation (if any)
14 includible in such individual’s gross income for
15 the taxable year is less than the compensation
16 includible in the gross income of such individ-
17 ual’s spouse for the taxable year.

18 “(d) OTHER LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.—

19 “(1) BENEFICIARY MUST BE UNDER AGE
20 70½.—No deduction shall be allowed under this sec-
21 tion with respect to any qualified retirement con-
22 tribution for the benefit of an individual if such indi-
23 vidual has attained age 70½ before the close of such
24 individual’s taxable year for which the contribution
25 was made.

1 “(2) RECONTRIBUTED AMOUNTS.—No deduc-
 2 tion shall be allowed under this section with respect
 3 to a rollover contribution described in section 402(c),
 4 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), or 408(d)(3).

5 “(3) AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED UNDER ENDOW-
 6 MENT CONTRACT.—In the case of an endowment
 7 contract described in section 408(b), no deduction
 8 shall be allowed under this section for that portion
 9 of the amounts paid under the contract for the tax-
 10 able year which is properly allocable, under regula-
 11 tions prescribed by the Secretary, to the cost of life
 12 insurance.

13 “(4) DENIAL OF DEDUCTION FOR AMOUNT
 14 CONTRIBUTED TO INHERITED ANNUITIES OR AC-
 15 COUNTS.—No deduction shall be allowed under this
 16 section with respect to any amount paid to an inher-
 17 ited individual retirement account or individual re-
 18 tirement annuity (within the meaning of section
 19 408(d)(3)(C)(ii)).

20 “(e) QUALIFIED RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION.—For
 21 purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified retirement
 22 contribution’ means—

23 “(1) any amount paid in cash for the taxable
 24 year by or on behalf of an individual to an individual
 25 retirement plan for such individual’s benefit, and

1 “(2) any amount contributed on behalf of any
2 individual to a plan described in section 501(c)(18)
3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

4 “(f) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

5 “(1) COMPENSATION.—For purposes of this
6 section, the term ‘compensation’ includes earned in-
7 come (as defined in section 401(c)(2)). The term
8 ‘compensation’ does not include any amount received
9 as a pension or annuity and does not include any
10 amount received as deferred compensation. The term
11 ‘compensation’ shall include any alimony, child sup-
12 port and separate maintenance payments includible
13 in the individual’s gross income with respect to a di-
14 vorce or separation instrument. For purposes of this
15 paragraph, section 401(c)(2) shall be applied as if
16 the term trade or business for purposes of section
17 1402 included service described in subsection (c)(6).

18 “(2) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—The maximum
19 deduction under subsection (b) shall be computed
20 separately for each individual, and this section shall
21 be applied without regard to any community prop-
22 erty laws.

23 “(3) TIME WHEN CONTRIBUTIONS DEEMED
24 MADE.—For purposes of this section, a taxpayer
25 shall be deemed to have made a contribution to an

1 individual retirement plan during a year if the con-
2 tribution is made on account of such year and is
3 made not later than April 15 of the following year.

4 “(4) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall prescribe
5 regulations which prescribe the time and the manner
6 in which reports to the Secretary and plan partici-
7 pants shall be made by the plan administrator of a
8 qualified employer or government plan receiving
9 qualified voluntary employee contributions.

10 “(5) EMPLOYER PAYMENTS.—For purposes of
11 this title, any amount paid by an employer to an in-
12 dividual retirement plan shall be treated as payment
13 of compensation to the employee (other than a self-
14 employed individual who is an employee within the
15 meaning of section 401(c)(1)) includible in his gross
16 income in the taxable year for which the amount was
17 contributed, whether or not a deduction for such
18 payment is allowable under this section to the em-
19 ployee.

20 “(6) EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TREATED AS
21 CONTRIBUTION MADE DURING SUBSEQUENT YEAR
22 FOR WHICH THERE IS AN UNUSED LIMITATION.—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If for the taxable year
24 the maximum amount allowable as a deduction
25 under this section for contributions to an indi-

vidual retirement plan exceeds the amount contributed, then the taxpayer shall be treated as having made an additional contribution for the taxable year in an amount equal to the lesser of—

“(i) the amount of such excess, or

“(ii) the amount of the excess contributions for such taxable year (determined under section 4973(b)(2) without regard to subparagraph (C) thereof).

“(B) AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the amount contributed—

“(i) shall be determined without regard to this paragraph, and

“(ii) shall not include any rollover contribution.

“(C) SPECIAL RULE WHERE EXCESS DEDUCTION WAS ALLOWED FOR CLOSED YEAR.—Proper reduction shall be made in the amount allowable as a deduction by reason of this paragraph for any amount allowed as a deduction under this section for a prior taxable year for which the period for assessing deficiency has expired if the amount so allowed exceeds the

1 amount which should have been allowed for
 2 such prior taxable year.

3 “(7) ELECTION NOT TO DEDUCT CONTRIBU-
 4 TIONS.—For election not to deduct contributions to
 5 individual retirement plans, see section
 6 408(o)(2)(B)(ii).

7 “(g) LIMITATION ON DEDUCTION FOR ACTIVE PAR-
 8 TICIPANTS IN CERTAIN PENSION PLANS.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If (for any part of any plan
 10 year ending with or within a taxable year) an indi-
 11 vidual is an active participant, each of the dollar
 12 limitations contained in subsections (b)(1)(A) and
 13 (c)(1)(A) for such taxable year shall be reduced (but
 14 not below zero) by the amount determined under
 15 paragraph (2).

16 “(2) AMOUNT OF REDUCTION.—

17 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount deter-
 18 mined under this paragraph with respect to any
 19 dollar limitation shall be the amount which
 20 bears the same ratio to such limitation as—

21 “(i) the excess of—

22 “(I) the taxpayer’s adjusted
 23 gross income for such taxable year,
 24 over

1 “(II) the applicable dollar
2 amount, bears to

3 “(ii) \$10,000 (\$20,000 in the case of
4 a joint return for a taxable year beginning
5 after December 31, 2014).

6 “(B) NO REDUCTION BELOW \$200 UNTIL
7 COMPLETE PHASE-OUT.—No dollar limitation
8 shall be reduced below \$200 under paragraph
9 (1) unless (without regard to this subpara-
10 graph) such limitation is reduced to zero.

11 “(C) ROUNDING.—Any amount determined
12 under this paragraph which is not a multiple of
13 \$10 shall be rounded to the next lowest \$10.

14 “(3) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME; APPLICABLE
15 DOLLAR AMOUNT.—For purposes of this sub-
16 section—

17 “(A) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—Ad-
18 justed gross income of any taxpayer shall be de-
19 termined without regard to the qualified IRA
20 deduction.

21 “(B) APPLICABLE DOLLAR AMOUNT.—The
22 term ‘applicable dollar amount’ means the fol-
23 lowing:

24 “(i) In the case of a taxpayer filing a
25 joint return:

“For taxable years beginning in:	The applicable dollar amount is:
2007	\$51,000
2008	\$52,000
2009	\$53,000
2010	\$54,000
2011	\$60,000
2012	\$65,000
2013	\$70,000
2014	\$75,000
2015 and thereafter	\$80,000.

1 “(ii) In the case of any other taxpayer
2 (other than a married individual filing a
3 separate return):

“For taxable years beginning in:	The applicable dollar amount is:
2007	\$31,000
2008	\$32,000
2009	\$33,000
2010	\$34,000
2011	\$40,000
2012	\$45,000
2013 and thereafter	\$50,000.

4 “(iii) In the case of a married indi-
5 vidual filing a separate return, zero.

6 “(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR MARRIED INDIVIDUALS
7 FILING SEPARATELY AND LIVING APART.—A hus-
8 band and wife who—

9 “(A) file separate returns for any taxable
10 year, and

11 “(B) live apart at all times during such
12 taxable year, shall not be treated as married in-
13 dividuals for purposes of this subsection.

1 “(5) ACTIVE PARTICIPANT.—For purposes of
 2 this subsection, the term ‘active participant’ means,
 3 with respect to any plan year, an individual—

4 “(A) who is an active participant in—

5 “(i) a plan described in section 401(a)
 6 which includes a trust exempt from tax,

7 “(ii) an annuity plan described in sec-
 8 tion 403(a),

9 “(iii) a plan established for its em-
 10 ployees by the United States, by a State or
 11 political subdivision thereof, or by an agen-
 12 cy or instrumentality of any of the fore-
 13 going,

14 “(iv) an annuity contract described in
 15 section 403(b),

16 “(v) a simplified employee pension
 17 (within the meaning of section 408(k)), or

18 “(vi) any simple retirement account
 19 (within the meaning of section 408(p)), or

20 “(B) who makes deductible contributions
 21 to a trust described in section 501(c)(18).

22 The determination of whether an individual is an ac-
 23 tive participant shall be made without regard to
 24 whether or not such individual’s rights under a plan,
 25 trust, or contract are nonforfeitable. An eligible de-

ferred compensation plan (within the meaning of section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) shall not be treated as a plan described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

“(6) CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS NOT TREATED AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS.—For purposes of this subsection, any individual described in any of the following subparagraphs shall not be treated as an active participant for any taxable year solely because of any participation so described:

“(A) MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS.—Participation in a plan described in subparagraph (A)(iii) of paragraph (5) by reason of service as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces (as defined in section 10101 of title 10, unless such individual has served in excess of 90 days on active duty (other than active duty for training) during the year.

“(B) VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS.—A volunteer firefighter—

“(i) who is a participant in a plan described in subparagraph (A)(iii) of paragraph (5) based on his activity as a volunteer firefighter, and

1 “(ii) whose accrued benefit as of the
 2 beginning of the taxable year is not more
 3 than an annual benefit of \$1,800 (when
 4 expressed as a single life annuity com-
 5 mencing at age 65).

6 “(7) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN SPOUSES.—
 7 In the case of an individual who is an active partici-
 8 pant at no time during any plan year ending with
 9 or within the taxable year but whose spouse is an
 10 active participant for any part of any such plan
 11 year—

12 “(A) the applicable dollar amount under
 13 paragraph (3)(B)(i) with respect to the tax-
 14 payer shall be \$150,000, and

15 “(B) the amount applicable under para-
 16 graph (2)(A)(ii) shall be \$10,000.

17 “(h) CROSS REFERENCE.—For failure to provide re-
 18 quired reports, see section 6652(g).

19 **“SEC. 32. EFFECT OF REPEAL OF SPECIAL SAVINGS PROVI-**
 20 **SIONS.**

21 “(a) EDUCATION IRA’S.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An account that qualifies
 23 as an education IRA under the Internal Revenue
 24 Code of 1986 as in effect immediately before adop-
 25 tion of the Simplified USA Tax Act shall be treated

1 as a Roth IRA for purposes of this chapter (includ-
2 ing rules allowing for tax-free rollover).

3 “(2) NO NEW CONTRIBUTIONS.—Neither para-
4 graph (1) nor section 530 of the Internal Revenue
5 Code of 1986 shall apply to an education IRA to
6 which contributions are made after December 31,
7 2006.

8 “(3) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying
9 section 30 to an account that was an educational
10 IRA, the designated beneficiary of such account
11 shall be treated as described in a subclause of clause
12 (vi) of section 30(d)(5).

13 “(b) MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.—

14 “(1) EQUIVALENT OF DEDUCTIBLE IRA.—A
15 medical savings account shall be treated as an indi-
16 vidual retirement plan other than a Roth IRA for
17 purposes of this chapter and chapter 3.

18 “(2) SPECIAL ROLLOVER RULES.—

19 “(A) NO INCOME LIMIT.—The income lim-
20 its of section 30(c)(3)(B) shall not apply to the
21 rollover of a medical savings account into a
22 Roth IRA.

23 “(B) MEDICAL DISTRIBUTIONS.—For pur-
24 poses of applying section 30 to the amount of
25 any medical savings account rolled over to a

1 Roth IRA, subclause (iii) of section 30(d)(5)
2 shall apply without regard to the limitation
3 based on adjusted gross income.

4 “(3) MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT.—‘Medical
5 savings account’ means an account established under
6 section 220 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

7 “(c) QUALIFIED STATE TUITION PROGRAMS.—

8 “(1) EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT PRO-
9 GRAMS.—No account shall fail to qualify as a Roth
10 IRA merely because in addition to the beneficiary of
11 the account, there is a ‘designated beneficiary’ whose
12 education expenses the beneficiary expects to pay or
13 have paid with the proceeds of the account. The pay-
14 ment of such expenses with the proceeds of an ac-
15 count shall be treated as a distribution from the ac-
16 count.

17 “(2) PREPAID TUITION CERTIFICATES.—

18 “(A) CONTRIBUTION TO ACCOUNTS.—An
19 individual may contribute prepaid tuition cer-
20 tificates to a Roth IRA before January 1, 2010,
21 without recognizing gross income on the con-
22 tribution of such certificates. For purposes of
23 section 30, the amount contributed shall equal
24 the cost of the certificates.

1 “(B) PURCHASE OF PREPAID TUITION
2 CERTIFICATES.—A Roth IRA account may pur-
3 chase prepaid tuition certificates without vio-
4 lating section 408.

5 “(C) PREPAID TUITION CERTIFICATES.—
6 ‘Prepaid tuition certificates’ means credits or
7 certificates that entitle a designated beneficiary
8 of such certificates to the waiver or payment of
9 qualified higher education expenses of the des-
10 ignated beneficiary.

11 “(3) ROLLOVER OF ACCOUNTS.—An account to
12 which section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of
13 1986 (before adoption of the Simplified USA Tax
14 Act) shall be treated as a Roth IRA for purposes of
15 rules relating to qualified rollovers (except that in
16 the case of any such rollover, any contributions
17 made to the section 529 account after July 1, 2006,
18 shall be treated as contributions to the Roth IRA in
19 the year of the rollover for purposes of section
20 30(c)(2)).

21 “(4) TRANSITION.—

22 “(A) TRANSITION PERIOD.—Subsections
23 (a) and (c) of section 529 of the Internal Rev-
24 enue Code of 1986 shall apply until January 1,
25 2010.

1 “(B) TRANSITION.—The Secretary shall
 2 prescribe rules to facilitate use of the Roth IRA
 3 rules to exempt earnings on accounts and cer-
 4 tificates previously exempted under section 529
 5 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

6 “(5) QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EX-
 7 PENSES.—For purposes of this subsection, the defi-
 8 nition ‘qualified higher education expenses’ in sec-
 9 tion 529(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
 10 shall apply.

11 **“SEC. 33. ANNUITIES, CERTAIN PROCEEDS OF ENDOWMENT**
 12 **AND LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.**

13 “(a) GENERAL RULE FOR ANNUITIES.—Except as
 14 otherwise provided in this chapter, gross income includes
 15 any amount received as an annuity (whether for a period
 16 certain or during one or more lives) under an annuity, en-
 17 dowment, or life insurance contract.

18 “(b) EXCLUSION RATIO.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Gross income does not in-
 20 clude that part of any amount received as an annu-
 21 ity under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance
 22 contract which bears the same ratio to such amount
 23 as the investment in the contract (as of the annuity
 24 starting date) bears to the expected return under the
 25 contract (as of such date).

1 “(2) EXCLUSION LIMITED TO INVESTMENT.—

2 The portion of any amount received as an annuity
3 which is excluded from gross income under para-
4 graph (1) shall not exceed the unrecovered invest-
5 ment in the contract immediately before the receipt
6 of such amount.

7 “(3) DEDUCTION WHERE ANNUITY PAYMENTS
8 CEASE BEFORE ENTIRE INVESTMENT RECOVERED.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If—

10 “(i) after the annuity starting date,
11 payments as an annuity under the contract
12 cease by reason of the death of an annu-
13 itant, and

14 “(ii) as of the date of such cessation,
15 there is unrecovered investment in the con-
16 tract, the amount of such unrecovered in-
17 vestment (in excess of any amount speci-
18 fied in subsection (e)(5) which was not in-
19 cluded in gross income) shall be allowed as
20 a deduction from adjusted gross income in
21 determining taxable income of the annu-
22 itant for his last taxable year.

23 “(B) PAYMENTS TO OTHER PERSONS.—In
24 the case of any contract which provides for pay-
25 ments meeting the requirements of subpara-

1 graphs (B) and (C) of subsection (c)(2), the de-
2 duction under subparagraph (A) shall be al-
3 lowed to the person entitled to such payments
4 for the taxable year in which such payments are
5 received.

6 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—

7 “(1) INVESTMENT IN THE CONTRACT.—For
8 purposes of subsection (b), the investment in the
9 contract as of the annuity starting date is—

10 “(A) the aggregate amount of premiums or
11 other consideration paid for the contract (in-
12 cluding any amounts earned on the contract
13 which were included in gross income and rein-
14 vested in the contract), minus

15 “(B) the aggregate amount received under
16 the contract before such date, to the extent that
17 such amount was excludable from gross income
18 under this subtitle or prior income tax laws.

19 “(2) OTHER TERMS USED IN SUBSECTION
20 (b).—Calculations under subsections (a) and (b)
21 shall be made in accordance with regulations pre-
22 scribed by the Secretary, which regulations shall
23 generally be consistent with the section 72 of the In-
24 ternal Revenue Code of 1986.

1 “(d) SPECIAL RULES FOR QUALIFIED EMPLOYER
2 RETIREMENT PLANS.—

3 “(1) SIMPLIFIED METHOD OF TAXING ANNUITY
4 PAYMENTS.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any
6 amount received as an annuity under a quali-
7 fied employer retirement plan—

8 “(i) subsection (b) shall not apply,
9 and

10 “(ii) the investment in the contract
11 shall be recovered as provided in this para-
12 graph.

13 “(B) METHOD OF RECOVERING INVEST-
14 MENT IN CONTRACT.—

15 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Gross income
16 shall not include so much of any monthly
17 annuity payment under a qualified em-
18 ployer retirement plan as does not exceed
19 the amount obtained by dividing—

20 “(I) the investment in the con-
21 tract (as of the annuity starting date),
22 by

23 “(II) the number of anticipated
24 payments determined under the table
25 contained in clause (iii) (or, in the

1 case of a contract to which subsection
 2 (c)(3)(B) applies, the number of
 3 monthly annuity payments under such
 4 contract).

5 “(ii) CERTAIN RULES MADE APPLICA-
 6 BLE.—Rules similar to the rules of para-
 7 graphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) shall
 8 apply for purposes of this paragraph.

9 “(iii) NUMBER OF ANTICIPATED PAY-
 10 MENTS.—If the annuity is payable over the
 11 life of a single individual, the number of
 12 anticipated payments shall be determined
 13 as follows:

**“If the age of the annuitant
 on the annuity starting
 date is:**

	The number:
Not more than 55	360
More than 55 but not more than 60	310
More than 60 but not more than 65	260
More than 65 but not more than 70	210
More than 70	160.

14 “(iv) NUMBER OF ANTICIPATED PAY-
 15 MENTS WHERE MORE THAN ONE LIFE.—If
 16 the annuity is payable over the lives of
 17 more than 1 individual, the number of an-
 18 ticipated payments shall be determined as
 19 follows:

**“If the combined ages of the
 annuitants are:**

	The number:
Not more than 110	410
More than 110 but not more than 120	360
More than 120 but not more than 130	310

“If the combined ages of the annuitants are:

The number:

More than 130 but not more than 140	260
More than 140	210.

1 “(C) SPECIAL RULE WHERE LUMP SUM
2 PAID IN CONNECTION WITH COMMENCEMENT
3 OF ANNUITY PAYMENTS.—If, in connection with
4 the commencement of annuity payments under
5 any qualified employer retirement plan, the tax-
6 payer receives a lump sum payment—

7 “(i) such payment shall be taxable
8 under subsection (e) as if received before
9 the annuity starting date, and

10 “(ii) the investment in the contract
11 for purposes of this paragraph shall be de-
12 termined as if such payment had been so
13 received.

14 “(D) EXCEPTION.—This paragraph shall
15 not apply in any case where the primary annu-
16 itant has attained age 75 on the annuity start-
17 ing date unless there are fewer than 5 years of
18 guaranteed payments under the annuity.

19 “(E) ADJUSTMENT WHERE ANNUITY PAY-
20 MENTS NOT ON A MONTHLY BASIS.—In any
21 case where the annuity payments are not made
22 on a monthly basis, appropriate adjustments in
23 the application of this paragraph shall be made

1 to take into account the period on the basis of
 2 which such payments are made.

3 “(F) QUALIFIED EMPLOYER RETIREMENT
 4 PLAN.—For purposes of this paragraph, the
 5 term ‘qualified employer retirement plan’ means
 6 any plan or contract described in paragraph
 7 (1), (2), or (3) of section 4974(c).

8 “(2) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEE CONTRIBU-
 9 TIONS UNDER DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS.—
 10 For purposes of this section, employee contributions
 11 (and any income allocable thereto) under a defined
 12 contribution plan may be treated as a separate con-
 13 tract.

14 “(e) AMOUNTS NOT RECEIVED AS ANNUITIES.—

15 “(1) APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.—

16 “(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall
 17 apply to any amount which—

18 “(i) is received under an annuity, en-
 19 dowment, or life insurance contract, and

20 “(ii) is not received as an annuity, if
 21 no provision of this subtitle (other than
 22 this subsection) applies with respect to
 23 such amount.

24 “(B) DIVIDENDS.—For purposes of this
 25 section, any amount received which is in the na-

1 ture of a dividend or similar distribution shall
 2 be treated as an amount not received as an an-
 3 nuity.

4 “(2) GENERAL RULE.—Any amount to which
 5 this subsection applies—

6 “(A) if received on or after the annuity
 7 starting date, shall be included in gross income,
 8 or

9 “(B) if received before the annuity starting
 10 date—

11 “(i) shall be included in gross income
 12 to the extent allocable to income on the
 13 contract, and

14 “(ii) shall not be included in gross in-
 15 come to the extent allocable to the invest-
 16 ment in the contract.

17 “(3) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS TO INCOME
 18 AND INVESTMENT.—For purposes of paragraph
 19 (2)(B):

20 “(A) Any amount to which this subsection
 21 applies shall be treated as allocable to income
 22 on the contract to the extent that such amount
 23 does not exceed the excess (if any) of—

24 “(i) the cash value of the contract
 25 (determined without regard to any sur-

1 render charge) immediately before the
2 amount is received, over

3 “(ii) the investment in the contract at
4 such time.

5 “(B) Any amount to which this subsection
6 applies shall be treated as allocable to invest-
7 ment in the contract to the extent that such
8 amount is not allocated to income under sub-
9 paragraph (A).

10 “(4) SPECIAL RULES FOR APPLICATION OF
11 PARAGRAPH (2)(b).—For purposes of paragraph
12 (2)(B):

13 “(A) LOANS TREATED AS DISTRIBUTI-
14 TIONS.—If, during any taxable year, an indi-
15 vidual—

16 “(i) receives (directly or indirectly)
17 any amount as a loan under any contract
18 to which this subsection applies, or

19 “(ii) assigns or pledges (or agrees to
20 assign or pledge) any portion of the value
21 of any such contract, such amount or por-
22 tion shall be treated as received under the
23 contract as an amount not received as an
24 annuity. The preceding sentence shall not
25 apply for purposes of determining invest-

1 ment in the contract, except that the in-
2 vestment in the contract shall be increased
3 by any amount included in gross income by
4 reason of the amount treated as received
5 under the preceding sentence.

6 “(B) TREATMENT OF TRANSFERS WITH-
7 OUT ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION.—

8 “(i) IN GENERAL.—If an individual
9 who holds an annuity contract transfers it
10 without full and adequate consideration,
11 such individual shall be treated as receiv-
12 ing an amount equal to the excess of—

13 “(I) the cash surrender value of
14 such contract at the time of transfer,
15 over

16 “(II) the investment in such con-
17 tract at such time, under the contract
18 as an amount not received as an an-
19 nuity.

20 “(ii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN
21 TRANSFERS BETWEEN SPOUSES OR
22 FORMER SPOUSES.—Clause (i) shall not
23 apply to any transfer to which section
24 77(c) (relating to transfers of property be-

1 tween spouses or incident to divorce) ap-
 2 plies.

3 “(iii) ADJUSTMENT TO INVESTMENT
 4 IN CONTRACT OF TRANSFEREE.—If under
 5 clause (i) an amount is included in the
 6 gross income of the transferor of an annu-
 7 ity contract, the investment in the contract
 8 of the transferee in such contract shall be
 9 increased by the amount so included.

10 “(5) RETENTION OF EXISTING RULES IN CER-
 11 TAIN CASES.—Paragraph (5) of section 72(e) of the
 12 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to con-
 13 tracts described in subparagraph (B) of such para-
 14 graph to the extent provided therein.

15 “(6) INVESTMENT IN THE CONTRACT.—For
 16 purposes of this subsection, the investment in the
 17 contract as of any date is—

18 “(A) the aggregate amount of premiums or
 19 other consideration paid for the contract before
 20 such date, minus

21 “(B) the aggregate amount received under
 22 the contract before such date, to the extent that
 23 such amount was excludable from gross income
 24 under this subtitle or prior income tax laws.

1 “(7) APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH (2)(b) TO
2 QUALIFIED PLANS.—

3 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any
4 other provision of this subsection, in the case of
5 any amount received before the annuity starting
6 date from a trust or contract described in para-
7 graph (5)(D), paragraph (2)(B) shall apply to
8 such amounts.

9 “(B) ALLOCATION OF AMOUNT RE-
10 CEIVED.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B),
11 the amount allocated to the investment in the
12 contract shall be the portion of the amount de-
13 scribed in subparagraph (A) which bears the
14 same ratio to such amount as the investment in
15 the contract bears to the account balance. The
16 determination under the preceding sentence
17 shall be made as of the time of the distribution
18 or at such other time as the Secretary may pre-
19 scribe.

20 “(C) TREATMENT OF FORFEITABLE
21 RIGHTS.—If an employee does not have a non-
22 forfeitable right to any amount under any trust
23 or contract to which subparagraph (A) applies,
24 such amount shall not be treated as part of the
25 account balance.

1 “(D) INVESTMENT IN THE CONTRACT BE-
 2 FORE 1987.—In the case of a plan which on
 3 May 5, 1986, permitted withdrawal of any em-
 4 ployee contributions before separation from
 5 service, subparagraph (A) shall apply only to
 6 the extent that amounts received before the an-
 7 nuity starting date (when increased by amounts
 8 previously received under the contract after De-
 9 cember 31, 1986) exceed the investment in the
 10 contract as of December 31, 1986.

11 “(8) TREATMENT OF MODIFIED ENDOWMENT
 12 CONTRACTS.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding para-
 14 graph (5)(C), in the case of any modified en-
 15 dowment contract (as defined in section
 16 7702A)—

17 “(i) paragraphs (2)(B) and (4)(A)
 18 shall apply, and

19 “(ii) in applying paragraph (4)(A),
 20 ‘any person’ shall be substituted for ‘an in-
 21 dividual’.

22 “(B) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BURIAL
 23 CONTRACTS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph
 24 (A), paragraph (4)(A) shall not apply to any as-
 25 signment (or pledge) of a modified endowment

1 contract if such assignment (or pledge) is solely
2 to cover the payment of expenses referred to in
3 section 7702(e)(2)(C)(iii) and if the maximum
4 death benefit under such contract does not ex-
5 ceed \$25,000.

6 “(9) ANTI-ABUSE RULES.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of deter-
8 mining the amount includible in gross income
9 under this subsection—

10 “(i) all modified endowment contracts
11 issued by the same company to the same
12 policyholder during any calendar year shall
13 be treated as 1 modified endowment con-
14 tract, and

15 “(ii) all annuity contracts issued by
16 the same company to the same policyholder
17 during any calendar year shall be treated
18 as 1 annuity contract.

19 The preceding sentence shall not apply to any
20 contract described in paragraph (5)(D).

21 “(B) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The Sec-
22 retary may by regulations prescribe such addi-
23 tional rules as may be necessary or appropriate
24 to prevent avoidance of the purposes of this

1 subsection through serial purchases of contracts
2 or otherwise.

3 “(f) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMPUTING EMPLOYEES’
4 CONTRIBUTIONS.—In computing, for purposes of sub-
5 section (c)(1)(A), the aggregate amount of premiums or
6 other consideration paid for the contract, and for purposes
7 of subsection (e)(6), the aggregate premiums or other con-
8 sideration paid, amounts contributed by the employer shall
9 be included, but only to the extent that—

10 “(1) such amounts were includible in the gross
11 income of the employee under this subtitle or prior
12 income tax laws; or

13 “(2) if such amounts had been paid directly to
14 the employee at the time they were contributed, they
15 would not have been includible in the gross income
16 of the employee under the law applicable at the time
17 of such contribution.

18 “(g) RULES FOR TRANSFEREE WHERE TRANSFER
19 WAS FOR VALUE.—Where any contract (or any interest
20 therein) is transferred (by assignment or otherwise) for
21 a valuable consideration, to the extent that the contract
22 (or interest therein) does not, in the hands of the trans-
23 feree, have a basis which is determined by reference to
24 the basis in the hands of the transferor, then—

1 “(1) for purposes of this section, only the ac-
2 tual value of such consideration, plus the amount of
3 the premiums and other consideration paid by the
4 transferee after the transfer, shall be taken into ac-
5 count in computing the aggregate amount of the
6 premiums or other consideration paid for the con-
7 tract;

8 “(2) for purposes of subsection (c)(1)(B), there
9 shall be taken into account only the aggregate
10 amount received under the contract by the trans-
11 feree before the annuity starting date, to the extent
12 that such amount was excludable from gross income
13 under this subtitle or prior income tax laws; and

14 “(3) the annuity starting date is January 1,
15 1954, or the first day of the first period for which
16 the transferee received an amount under the con-
17 tract as an annuity, whichever is the later.

18 “(h) OPTION TO RECEIVE ANNUITY IN LIEU OF
19 LUMP SUM.—If—

20 “(1) a contract provides for payment of a lump
21 sum in full discharge of an obligation under the con-
22 tract, subject to an option to receive an annuity in
23 lieu of such lump sum;

1 “(2) the option is exercised within 60 days after
2 the day on which such lump sum first became pay-
3 able; and

4 “(3) part or all of such lump sum would (but
5 for this subsection) be includible in gross income by
6 reason of subsection (e)(1), then, for purposes of
7 this subtitle, no part of such lump sum shall be con-
8 sidered as includible in gross income at the time
9 such lump sum first became payable.

10 “(i) INTEREST.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
11 sion of this section, if any amount is held under an agree-
12 ment to pay interest thereon, the interest payments shall
13 be included in gross income.

14 “(j) FACE-AMOUNT CERTIFICATES.—For purposes of
15 this section, the term ‘endowment contract’ includes a
16 face-amount certificate, as defined in section 2(a)(15) of
17 the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C., sec.
18 80a-2), issued after December 31, 1954.

19 “(k) SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO EMPLOYEE
20 ANNUITIES AND DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER EMPLOYEE
21 PLANS.—

22 “(1) COMPUTATION OF CONSIDERATION PAID
23 BY THE EMPLOYEE.—In computing—

24 “(A) the aggregate amount of premiums or
25 other consideration paid for the contract for

1 purposes of subsection (c)(1)(A) (relating to the
2 investment in the contract), and

3 “(B) the aggregate premiums or other con-
4 sideration paid for purposes of subsection (e)(6)
5 (relating to certain amounts not received as an
6 annuity), any amount allowed as a deduction
7 with respect to the contract under section 404
8 which was paid while the employee was an em-
9 ployee within the meaning of section 401(c)(1)
10 shall be treated as consideration contributed by
11 the employer, and there shall not be taken into
12 account any portion of the premiums or other
13 consideration for the contract paid while the
14 employee was an owner-employee which is prop-
15 erly allocable (as determined under regulations
16 prescribed by the Secretary) to the cost of life,
17 accident, health, or other insurance.

18 “(2) LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.—

19 “(A) This paragraph shall apply to any life
20 insurance contract—

21 “(i) purchased as a part of a plan de-
22 scribed in section 403(a), or

23 “(ii) purchased by a trust described in
24 section 401(a) which is exempt from tax if
25 the proceeds of such contract are payable

1 directly or indirectly to a participant in
2 such trust or to a beneficiary of such par-
3 ticipant.

4 “(B) Any contribution to a plan described
5 in subparagraph (A)(i) or a trust described in
6 subparagraph (A)(ii) which is allowed as a de-
7 duction under section 404, and any income of
8 a trust described in subparagraph (A)(ii), which
9 is determined in accordance with regulations
10 prescribed by the Secretary to have been ap-
11 plied to purchase the life insurance protection
12 under a contract described in subparagraph
13 (A), is includible in the gross income of the par-
14 ticipant for the taxable year when so applied.

15 “(C) In the case of the death of an indi-
16 vidual insured under a contract described in
17 subparagraph (A), an amount equal to the cash
18 surrender value of the contract immediately be-
19 fore the death of the insured shall be treated as
20 a payment under such plan or a distribution by
21 such trust, and the excess of the amount pay-
22 able by reason of the death of the insured over
23 such cash surrender value shall not be includ-
24 ible in gross income under this section and shall
25 be treated as provided in section 101.

1 “(3) PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN
2 AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY 5-PERCENT OWNERS.—

3 “(A) This paragraph applies to amounts
4 which are received from a qualified trust de-
5 scribed in section 401(a) or under a plan de-
6 scribed in section 403(a) at any time by an in-
7 dividual who is, or has been, a 5-percent owner,
8 or by a successor of such an individual, but only
9 to the extent such amounts are determined,
10 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
11 to exceed the benefits provided for such indi-
12 vidual under the plan formula.

13 “(B) If a person receives an amount to
14 which this paragraph applies, his tax under this
15 chapter for the taxable year in which such
16 amount is received shall be increased by an
17 amount equal to 10 percent of the portion of
18 the amount so received which is includible in
19 his gross income for such taxable year.

20 “(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the
21 term ‘5-percent owner’ means any individual
22 who, at any time during the 5 plan years pre-
23 ceding the plan year ending in the taxable year
24 in which the amount is received, is a 5-percent
25 owner (as defined in section 416(i)(1)(B)).

1 “(4) OWNER-EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—For pur-
2 poses of this subsection, the term ‘owner-employee’
3 has the meaning assigned to it by section 401(c)(3)
4 and includes an individual for whose benefit an indi-
5 vidual retirement account or annuity described in
6 section 408(a) or (b) is maintained. For purposes of
7 the preceding sentence, the term ‘owner-employee’
8 shall include an employee within the meaning of sec-
9 tion 401(c)(1).

10 “(5) MEANING OF DISABLED.—For purposes of
11 this section, an individual shall be considered to be
12 disabled if he is unable to engage in any substantial
13 gainful activity by reason of any medically deter-
14 minable physical or mental impairment which can be
15 expected to result in death or to be of long-continued
16 and indefinite duration. An individual shall not be
17 considered to be disabled unless he furnishes proof
18 of the existence thereof in such form and manner as
19 the Secretary may require.

20 “(6) DETERMINATION OF INVESTMENT IN THE
21 CONTRACT IN THE CASE OF QUALIFIED DOMESTIC
22 RELATIONS ORDERS.—Under regulations prescribed
23 by the Secretary, in the case of a distribution or
24 payment made to an alternate payee who is the
25 spouse or former spouse of the participant pursuant

1 to a qualified domestic relations order (as defined in
2 section 414(p)), the investment in the contract as of
3 the date prescribed in such regulations shall be allo-
4 cated on a pro rata basis between the present value
5 of such distribution or payment and the present
6 value of all other benefits payable with respect to the
7 participant to which such order relates.

8 “(l) ANNUITIES UNDER RETIRED SERVICEMAN’S
9 FAMILY PROTECTION PLAN OR SURVIVOR BENEFIT
10 PLAN.—Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of
11 amounts received after December 31, 1965, as an annuity
12 under chapter 73 of title 10 of the United States Code,
13 but all such amounts shall be excluded from gross income
14 until there has been so excluded (under section 122(b)(1)
15 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 93, or this
16 section, including amounts excluded before January 1,
17 1966) an amount equal to the consideration for the con-
18 tract (as defined by section 122(b)(2) of the Internal Rev-
19 enue Code of 1986). Thereafter all amounts so received
20 shall be included in gross income.

21 “(m) SPECIAL RULES FOR DISTRIBUTIONS FROM
22 QUALIFIED PLANS TO WHICH EMPLOYEE MADE DE-
23 DUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

24 “(1) TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—For
25 purposes of this section and sections 402 and 403,

1 notwithstanding section 414(h), any deductible em-
2 ployee contribution made to a qualified employer
3 plan or government plan shall be treated as an
4 amount contributed by the employer which is not in-
5 cludible in the gross income of the employee.

6 “(2) AMOUNTS CONSTRUCTIVELY RECEIVED.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this
8 subsection, rules similar to the rules provided
9 by subsection (n) (other than the exception con-
10 tained in paragraph (2) thereof) shall apply.

11 “(B) PURCHASE OF LIFE INSURANCE.—To
12 the extent any amount of accumulated deduct-
13 ible employee contributions of an employee are
14 applied to the purchase of life insurance con-
15 tracts, such amount shall be treated as distrib-
16 uted to the employee in the year so applied.

17 “(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR TREATMENT OF ROLL-
18 OVER AMOUNTS.—For purposes of sections 402(c),
19 403(a)(4), and 408(d)(3), the Secretary shall pre-
20 scribe regulations providing for such allocations of
21 amounts attributable to accumulated deductible em-
22 ployee contributions, and for such other rules, as
23 may be necessary to insure that such accumulated
24 deductible employee contributions do not become eli-

1 gible for additional tax benefits (or freed from limi-
2 tations) through the use of rollovers.

3 “(4) ORDERING RULES.—Unless the plan speci-
4 fies otherwise, any distribution from such plan shall
5 not be treated as being made from the accumulated
6 deductible employee contributions, until all other
7 amounts to the credit of the employee have been dis-
8 tributed.

9 “(n) LOANS TREATED AS DISTRIBUTIONS.—For pur-
10 poses of this section—

11 “(1) TREATMENT AS DISTRIBUTIONS.—

12 “(A) LOANS.—If during any taxable year a
13 participant or beneficiary receives (directly or
14 indirectly) any amount as a loan from a quali-
15 fied employer plan, such amount shall be treat-
16 ed as having been received by such individual as
17 a distribution under such plan.

18 “(B) ASSIGNMENTS OR PLEDGES.—If dur-
19 ing any taxable year a participant or beneficiary
20 assigns (or agrees to assign) or pledges (or
21 agrees to pledge) any portion of his interest in
22 a qualified employer plan, such portion shall be
23 treated as having been received by such indi-
24 vidual as a loan from such plan.

25 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN LOANS.—

1 “(A) GENERAL RULE.—Paragraph (1)
2 shall not apply to any loan to the extent that
3 such loan (when added to the outstanding bal-
4 ance of all other loans from such plan whether
5 made on, before, or after August 13, 1982),
6 does not exceed the lesser of—

7 “(i) \$50,000, reduced by the excess (if
8 any) of—

9 “(I) the highest outstanding bal-
10 ance of loans from the plan during the
11 1-year period ending on the day be-
12 fore the date on which such loan was
13 made, over

14 “(II) the outstanding balance of
15 loans from the plan on the date on
16 which such loan was made, or

17 “(ii) the greater of (I) one-half of the
18 present value of the nonforfeitable accrued
19 benefit of the employee under the plan, or
20 (II) \$10,000.

21 for purposes of clause (ii), the present value of
22 the nonforfeitable accrued benefit shall be de-
23 termined without regard to any accumulated
24 deductible employee contributions (as defined in
25 subsection (m)(5)(B)).

1 “(B) REQUIREMENT THAT LOAN BE RE-
2 PAYABLE WITHIN 5 YEARS.—

3 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A)
4 shall not apply to any loan unless such
5 loan, by its terms, is required to be repaid
6 within 5 years.

7 “(ii) EXCEPTION FOR HOME LOANS.—
8 Clause (i) shall not apply to any loan used
9 to acquire any dwelling unit which within
10 a reasonable time is to be used (deter-
11 mined at the time the loan is made) as the
12 principal residence of the participant.

13 “(C) REQUIREMENT OF LEVEL AMORTIZA-
14 TION.—Except as provided in regulations, this
15 paragraph shall not apply to any loan unless
16 substantially level amortization of such loan
17 (with payments not less frequently than quar-
18 terly) is required over the term of the loan.

19 “(D) RELATED EMPLOYERS AND RELATED
20 PLANS.—For purposes of this paragraph—

21 “(i) the rules of subsections (b), (c),
22 and (m) of section 414 shall apply, and

23 “(ii) all plans of an employer (deter-
24 mined after the application of such sub-
25 sections) shall be treated as 1 plan.

1 “(o) 10-PERCENT PENALTY FOR PREMATURE DIS-
2 TRIBUTIONS FROM ANNUITY CONTRACTS.—

3 “(1) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—If any tax-
4 payer receives any amount under an annuity con-
5 tract, the taxpayer’s tax under this chapter for the
6 taxable year in which such amount is received shall
7 be increased by an amount equal to 10 percent of
8 the portion of such amount which is includible in
9 gross income.

10 “(2) SUBSECTION NOT TO APPLY TO CERTAIN
11 DISTRIBUTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to
12 any distribution—

13 “(A) made on or after the date on which
14 the taxpayer attains age 59½,

15 “(B) made on or after the death of the
16 holder (or, where the holder is not an indi-
17 vidual, the death of the primary annuitant),

18 “(C) attributable to the taxpayer’s becom-
19 ing disabled within the meaning of subsection
20 (k)(5),

21 “(D) which is a part of a series of substan-
22 tially equal periodic payments (not less fre-
23 quently than annually) made for the life (or life
24 expectancy) of the taxpayer or the joint lives

1 (or joint life expectancies) of such taxpayer and
 2 his designated beneficiary,

3 “(E) from a plan, contract, account, trust,
 4 or annuity described in section 72(e)(5)(D) of
 5 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

6 “(F) allocable to investment in the con-
 7 tract before August 14, 1982,

8 “(G) under a qualified funding asset,

9 “(H) to which subsection (r) applies (with-
 10 out regard to paragraph (2) thereof),

11 “(I) under an immediate annuity contract,
 12 or

13 “(J) which is purchased by an employer
 14 upon the termination of a plan described in sec-
 15 tion 401(a) or 403(a) and which is held by the
 16 employer until such time as the employee sepa-
 17 rates from service.

18 “(3) CHANGE IN SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL PAY-
 19 MENTS.—If—

20 “(A) paragraph (1) does not apply to a
 21 distribution by reason of paragraph (2)(D), and

22 “(B) the series of payments under such
 23 paragraph are subsequently modified (other
 24 than by reason of death or disability)—

1 “(i) before the close of the 5-year pe-
 2 riod beginning on the date of the first pay-
 3 ment and after the taxpayer attains age
 4 59½, or

5 “(ii) before the taxpayer attains age
 6 59½, the taxpayer’s tax for the 1st taxable
 7 year in which such modification occurs
 8 shall be increased by an amount, deter-
 9 mined under regulations, equal to the tax
 10 which (but for paragraph (2)(D)) would
 11 have been imposed, plus interest for the
 12 deferral period (within the meaning of sub-
 13 section (r)(4)(B)).

14 “(p) CERTAIN RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFITS
 15 TREATED AS RECEIVED UNDER EMPLOYER PLANS.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other
 17 provision of law, any benefit provided under the
 18 Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (other than a tier
 19 1 railroad retirement benefit) shall be treated for
 20 purposes of this title as a benefit provided under an
 21 employer plan which meets the requirements of sec-
 22 tion 401(a).

23 “(2) TIER 2 TAXES TREATED AS CONTRIBU-
 24 TIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

25 “(A) IN GENERAL.—

1 “(i) the tier 2 portion of the tax im-
2 posed by section 3201 (relating to tax on
3 employees) shall be treated as an employee
4 contribution,

5 “(ii) the tier 2 portion of the tax im-
6 posed by section 3211 (relating to tax on
7 employee representatives) shall be treated
8 as an employee contribution, and

9 “(iii) the tier 2 portion of the tax im-
10 posed by section 3221 (relating to tax on
11 employers) shall be treated as an employer
12 contribution.

13 “(B) TIER 2 PORTION.—For purposes of
14 subparagraph (A)—

15 “(i) AFTER 1984.—With respect to
16 compensation paid after 1984, the tier 2
17 portion shall be the taxes imposed by sec-
18 tions 3201(b), 3211(a)(2), and 3221(b).

19 “(ii) BEFORE 1985.—With respect to
20 compensation paid before 1985, see section
21 72(r) of Internal Revenue Code of 1986
22 for the definition of tier 2 portion.

23 “(C) CONTRIBUTIONS NOT ALLOCABLE TO
24 SUPPLEMENTAL ANNUITY OR WINDFALL BENE-
25 FITS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), no

1 amount treated as an employee contribution
 2 under this paragraph shall be allocated to—

3 “(i) any supplemental annuity paid
 4 under section 2(b) of the Railroad Retirement
 5 Act of 1974, or

6 “(ii) any benefit paid under section
 7 3(h), 4(e), or 4(h) of such Act.

8 “(3) TIER 1 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BEN-
 9 EFIT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term
 10 ‘tier 1 railroad retirement benefit’ has the meaning
 11 given such term by section 3(b)(2)(B).

12 “(q) REQUIRED DISTRIBUTIONS WHERE HOLDER
 13 DIES BEFORE ENTIRE INTEREST IS DISTRIBUTED.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A contract shall not be
 15 treated as an annuity contract for purposes of this
 16 chapter unless it provides that—

17 “(A) if any holder of such contract dies on
 18 or after the annuity starting date and before
 19 the entire interest in such contract has been
 20 distributed, the remaining portion of such inter-
 21 est will be distributed at least as rapidly as
 22 under the method of distributions being used as
 23 of the date of his death, and

24 “(B) if any holder of such contract dies be-
 25 fore the annuity starting date, the entire inter-

1 est in such contract will be distributed within 5
2 years after the death of such holder.

3 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN AMOUNTS PAY-
4 ABLE OVER LIFE OF BENEFICIARY.—If—

5 “(A) any portion of the holder’s interest is
6 payable to (or for the benefit of) a designated
7 beneficiary,

8 “(B) such portion will be distributed (in
9 accordance with regulations) over the life of
10 such designated beneficiary (or over a period
11 not extending beyond the life expectancy of
12 such beneficiary), and

13 “(C) such distributions begin not later
14 than 1 year after the date of the holder’s death
15 or such later date as the Secretary may by reg-
16 ulations prescribe, then for purposes of para-
17 graph (1), the portion referred to in subpara-
18 graph (A) shall be treated as distributed on the
19 day on which such distributions begin.

20 “(3) SPECIAL RULE WHERE SURVIVING SPOUSE
21 BENEFICIARY.—If the designated beneficiary re-
22 ferred to in paragraph (2)(A) is the surviving spouse
23 of the holder of the contract, paragraphs (1) and (2)
24 shall be applied by treating such spouse as the hold-
25 er of such contract.

1 “(4) DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY.—For pur-
2 poses of this subsection, the term ‘designated bene-
3 ficiary’ means any individual designated a bene-
4 ficiary by the holder of the contract.

5 “(5) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ANNUITY CON-
6 TRACTS.—This subsection shall not apply to any an-
7 nuity contract—

8 “(A) which is provided—

9 “(i) under a plan described in section
10 401(a) which includes a trust exempt from
11 tax under section 501, or

12 “(ii) under a plan described in section
13 403(a),

14 “(B) which is described in section 403(b),

15 “(C) which is an individual retirement an-
16 nuity or provided under an individual retire-
17 ment account or annuity, or

18 “(D) which is a qualified funding asset.

19 “(6) SPECIAL RULE WHERE HOLDER IS COR-
20 PORATION OR OTHER NON-INDIVIDUAL.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this
22 subsection, if the holder of the contract is not
23 an individual, the primary annuitant shall be
24 treated as the holder of the contract.

1 “(B) PRIMARY ANNUITANT.—For purposes
2 of subparagraph (A), the term ‘primary annu-
3 itant’ means the individual, the events in the
4 life of whom are of primary importance in af-
5 fecting the timing or amount of the payout
6 under the contract.

7 “(7) TREATMENT OF CHANGES IN PRIMARY AN-
8 NUITANT WHERE HOLDER OF CONTRACT IS NOT AN
9 INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this subsection, in
10 the case of a holder of an annuity contract which is
11 not an individual, if there is a change in a primary
12 annuitant (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)), such
13 change shall be treated as the death of the holder.

14 “(r) 10-PERCENT ADDITIONAL TAX ON EARLY DIS-
15 TRIBUTIONS FROM QUALIFIED RETIREMENT PLANS.—

16 “(1) IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL TAX.—If any
17 taxpayer receives any amount from a qualified re-
18 tirement plan (as defined in section 4974(c)), the
19 taxpayer’s tax under this chapter for the taxable
20 year in which such amount is received shall be in-
21 creased by an amount equal to 10 percent of the
22 portion of such amount which is includible in gross
23 income.

24 “(2) SUBSECTION NOT TO APPLY TO CERTAIN
25 DISTRIBUTIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs

1 (3) and (4), paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of
2 the following distributions:

3 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Distributions which
4 are—

5 “(i) made on or after the date on
6 which the employee attains age 59½,

7 “(ii) made to a beneficiary (or to the
8 estate of the employee) on or after the
9 death of the employee,

10 “(iii) attributable to the employee’s
11 being disabled within the meaning of sub-
12 section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue
13 Code of 1986,

14 “(iv) part of a series of substantially
15 equal periodic payments (not less fre-
16 quently than annually) made for the life
17 (or life expectancy) of the employee or the
18 joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of
19 such employee and his designated bene-
20 ficiary,

21 “(v) made to an employee after sepa-
22 ration from service after attainment of age
23 55,

1 “(vi) dividends paid with respect to
2 stock of a corporation which are described
3 in section 404(k), or

4 “(vii) made from a Roth IRA (other
5 than a distribution described in section
6 30(d)(2)).

7 “(B) MEDICAL EXPENSES.—Distributions
8 made to the employee (other than distributions
9 described in subparagraph (A), (C), or (D)) to
10 the extent such distributions do not exceed the
11 amount allowable as a deduction under section
12 31 to the employee for amounts paid during the
13 taxable year for medical care (determined with-
14 out regard to whether the employee itemizes de-
15 ductions for such taxable year).

16 “(C) PAYMENTS TO ALTERNATE PAYEES
17 PURSUANT TO QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELA-
18 TIONS ORDERS.—Any distribution to an alter-
19 nate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic re-
20 lations order (within the meaning of section
21 414(p)(1)).

22 “(D) DISTRIBUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYED IN-
23 DIVIDUALS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE PRE-
24 MIUMS.—

1 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Distributions from
2 an individual retirement plan to an indi-
3 vidual after separation from employment—

4 “(I) if such individual has re-
5 ceived unemployment compensation
6 for 12 consecutive weeks under any
7 Federal or State unemployment com-
8 pensation law by reason of such sepa-
9 ration,

10 “(II) if such distributions are
11 made during any taxable year during
12 which such unemployment compensa-
13 tion is paid or the succeeding taxable
14 year, and

15 “(III) to the extent such distribu-
16 tions do not exceed the amount paid
17 during the taxable year for insurance
18 described in section 213(d)(1)(D) of
19 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
20 with respect to the individual and the
21 individual’s spouse and dependents.

22 “(ii) DISTRIBUTIONS AFTER REEM-
23 PLOYMENT.—Clause (i) shall not apply to
24 any distribution made after the individual
25 has been employed for at least 60 days

1 after the separation from employment to
2 which clause (i) applies.

3 “(iii) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVID-
4 UALS.—To the extent provided in regula-
5 tions, a self-employed individual shall be
6 treated as meeting the requirements of
7 clause (i)(I) if, under Federal or State law,
8 the individual would have received unem-
9 ployment compensation but for the fact the
10 individual was self-employed.

11 “(E) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUAL
12 RETIREMENT PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
13 EXPENSES.—Distributions to an individual
14 from an individual retirement plan to the extent
15 such distributions do not exceed the qualified
16 higher education expenses (as defined in para-
17 graph (7)) of the taxpayer for the taxable year.
18 Distributions shall not be taken into account
19 under the preceding sentence if such distribu-
20 tions are described in subparagraph (A), (C), or
21 (D) or to the extent paragraph (1) does not
22 apply to such distributions by reason of sub-
23 paragraph (B).

24 “(F) DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CERTAIN
25 PLANS FOR FIRST HOME PURCHASES.—Dis-

1 tributions to an individual from an individual
2 retirement plan which are qualified first-time
3 homebuyer distributions (as defined in para-
4 graph (8)). Distributions shall not be taken into
5 account under the preceding sentence if such
6 distributions are described in subparagraph (A),
7 (C), (D), or (E) or to the extent paragraph (1)
8 does not apply to such distributions by reason
9 of subparagraph (B).

10 “(3) LIMITATIONS.—

11 “(A) CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS NOT TO APPLY
12 TO INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT PLANS.—Sub-
13 paragraphs (A)(v), and (C) of paragraph (2)
14 shall not apply to distributions from an indi-
15 vidual retirement plan.

16 “(B) PERIODIC PAYMENTS UNDER QUALI-
17 FIED PLANS MUST BEGIN AFTER SEPARA-
18 TION.—Paragraph (2)(A)(iv) shall not apply to
19 any amount paid from a trust described in sec-
20 tion 401(a) which is exempt from tax under
21 section 501(a) or from a contract described in
22 section 72(e)(5)(D)(ii) of the Internal Revenue
23 Code of 1986 unless the series of payments be-
24 gins after the employee separates from service.

1 “(4) CHANGE IN SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL PAY-
2 MENTS.—

3 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If—

4 “(i) paragraph (1) does not apply to
5 a distribution by reason of paragraph
6 (2)(A)(iv), and

7 “(ii) the series of payments under
8 such paragraph are subsequently modified
9 (other than by reason of death or dis-
10 ability)—

11 “(I) before the close of the 5-year
12 period beginning with the date of the
13 first payment and after the employee
14 attains age 59½, or

15 “(II) before the employee attains
16 age 59½, the taxpayer’s tax for the
17 1st taxable year in which such modi-
18 fication occurs shall be increased by
19 an amount, determined under regula-
20 tions, equal to the tax which (but for
21 paragraph (2)(A)(iv)) would have
22 been imposed, plus interest for the de-
23 ferral period.

24 “(B) DEFERRAL PERIOD.—For purposes
25 of this paragraph, the term ‘deferral period’

1 means the period beginning with the taxable
 2 year in which (without regard to paragraph
 3 (2)(A)(iv)) the distribution would have been in-
 4 cludible in gross income and ending with the
 5 taxable year in which the modification described
 6 in subparagraph (A) occurs.

7 “(5) EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this sub-
 8 section, the term ‘employee’ includes any partici-
 9 pant, and in the case of an individual retirement
 10 plan, the individual for whose benefit such plan was
 11 established.

12 “(6) SPECIAL RULES FOR SIMPLE RETIREMENT
 13 ACCOUNTS.—In the case of any amount received
 14 from a simple retirement account (within the mean-
 15 ing of section 408(p) during the 2-year period begin-
 16 ning on the date such individual first participated in
 17 any qualified salary reduction arrangement main-
 18 tained by the individual’s employer under section
 19 408(p)(2), paragraph (1) shall be applied by sub-
 20 stituting ‘25 percent’ for ‘10 percent’.

21 “(7) QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EX-
 22 PENSES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(E)—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified
 24 higher education expenses’ means qualified

1 higher education expenses (as defined in section
2 8(b)(2)) for education furnished to—

3 “(i) the taxpayer,

4 “(ii) the taxpayer’s spouse, or

5 “(iii) any child or grandchild of the
6 taxpayer or the taxpayer’s spouse, at an el-
7 igible educational institution (as defined in
8 section 8(b)(2)(B)).

9 “(B) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROVI-
10 SIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, sec-
11 tion 30 and section 32, qualified higher edu-
12 cation expenses in any taxable year shall be
13 treated as first paid with distributions under
14 section 32, next with distributions to which sec-
15 tion 30(d)(5)(v) (relating to early withdrawals
16 from Roth IRAs to pay higher education ex-
17 penses) applies, and finally from withdrawals to
18 which this subsection applies.

19 “(8) QUALIFIED FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER DIS-
20 TRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the
21 term ‘qualified first-time homebuyer distribution’
22 has the meaning given to it in section 30(d)(6) and
23 the limits contained in such section shall apply on a
24 combined basis to this subsection and section 30.
25 Qualified acquisition costs (as defined in section

1 30(d)(6)) taken into account for purposes of section
2 30(d)(5)(vi) shall not also be taken into account sep-
3 arately for purposes of this subsection. A taxpayer
4 may elect to treat distributions from an account
5 other than Roth IRAs to which this subsection ap-
6 plies as a qualified first-time homeowner distribution
7 before determining whether a distribution from a
8 Roth IRA is a qualified first-time homeowner dis-
9 tribution.

10 “(s) 10-PERCENT ADDITIONAL TAX FOR TAXABLE
11 DISTRIBUTIONS FROM MODIFIED ENDOWMENT CON-
12 TRACTS.—

13 “(1) IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL TAX.—If any
14 taxpayer receives any amount under a modified en-
15 dowment contract (as defined in section 7702A), the
16 taxpayer’s tax under this chapter for the taxable
17 year in which such amount is received shall be in-
18 creased by an amount equal to 10 percent of the
19 portion of such amount which is includible in gross
20 income.

21 “(2) SUBSECTION NOT TO APPLY TO CERTAIN
22 DISTRIBUTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to
23 any distribution—

24 “(A) made on or after the date on which
25 the taxpayer attains age 59½,

1 “(B) which is attributable to the tax-
 2 payer’s becoming disabled (within the meaning
 3 of subsection (m)(7)), or

4 “(C) which is part of a series of substan-
 5 tially equal periodic payments (not less fre-
 6 quently than annually) made for the life (or life
 7 expectancy) of the taxpayer or the joint lives
 8 (or joint life expectancies) of such taxpayer and
 9 his beneficiary.

10 **“Subchapter C—Basis, Business Transactions**
 11 **and Nonrecognition Transactions**

“Sec. 71. Gain or loss on the sale of an asset.

“Sec. 72. Basis.

“Sec. 73. Basis in business entities.

“Sec. 74. Gratuitous transfers.

“Sec. 75. Transactions involving business entities.

“Sec. 76. Rollover on residence sale.

“Sec. 77. Other nonrecognition transactions.

“Sec. 78. Wash sales and straddles.

12 **“SEC. 71. GAIN OR LOSS ON THE SALE OF AN ASSET.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in
 14 this chapter, the amount of gross income to be recognized
 15 on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property
 16 equals the excess of—

17 “(1) the amount realized from the disposition,
 18 over

19 “(2) the taxpayer’s adjusted basis in the prop-
 20 erty.

1 “(b) AMOUNT REALIZED.—The amount realized from
 2 the disposition of property shall be the sum of money re-
 3 ceived plus the fair market value of the property (other
 4 than money) received. See section 122(c) for the treatment
 5 of installment sales.

6 “(c) NONRECOGNITION TRANSACTION.—Subsection
 7 (a) shall not apply to nonrecognition transactions de-
 8 scribed in this chapter.

9 “(d) CONTRACTS MARKED TO MARKET.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations pre-
 11 scribed by the Secretary, a markable contract held
 12 by the taxpayer at the end of the year shall be treat-
 13 ed as sold and reacquired for its fair market value
 14 on the last business day of the taxable year. The
 15 regulations shall adopt principles and definitions
 16 similar to those that applied under section 1256 of
 17 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

18 “(2) MARKABLE CONTRACT.—For purposes of
 19 this subsection, ‘markable contract’ means—

20 “(A) any regulated futures contract,

21 “(B) any foreign currency contract,

22 “(C) any nonequity option,

23 “(D) any dealer equity option

24 as such terms were defined for purposes of section
 25 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

1 **“SEC. 72. BASIS.**

2 “(a) BASIS, SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—Except to the ex-
3 tent inconsistent with provisions of this chapter, adjusted
4 basis and the existence of a sale or exchange shall be de-
5 termined in accordance with principles applicable under
6 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

7 “(b) DEFINITION OF BASIS.—For purposes of this
8 chapter, ‘basis’ means the adjusted basis of property. The
9 adjusted basis of property is generally its cost, as adjusted
10 for actions or transactions that increase or decrease the
11 basis of property. Except as provided in section 73 (relat-
12 ing to business entities and basis in business entities), the
13 taxpayer’s adjusted basis on January 1, 2007, in an asset
14 acquired before that date, shall be its adjusted basis as
15 of December 31, 2006, as determined under the Internal
16 Revenue Code of 1986.

17 **“SEC. 73. BASIS IN BUSINESS ENTITIES.**

18 “(a) RULES FOR ALL BUSINESS ENTITIES.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A taxpayer’s basis in an in-
20 terest in a business entity shall equal—

21 “(A) the cost of acquiring the interest,

22 “(B) increased by the amount of cash and
23 basis of any property contributed to the entity,
24 and

25 “(C) decreased by the portion of any liqui-
26 dating distributions from the entity that are

1 treated as returns of capital in accordance with
2 rules prescribed by the Secretary.

3 “(2) INITIAL BASIS.—Except as otherwise pro-
4 vided in this section, a taxpayer’s basis on January
5 1, 2007, or any interest in a business entity held as
6 of December 31, 2006, shall be the basis of such in-
7 terest as of December 31, 2006, as determined
8 under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

9 “(3) CROSS REFERENCES.—See section 75 for
10 rules relating to the effect of certain business trans-
11 actions on a taxpayer’s basis.

12 “(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRIBUTION OF
13 PERSONAL USE PROPERTY.—If a taxpayer contrib-
14 utes personal-use property (as defined in section
15 210(b)(3)(B)), the taxpayer’s basis in the property
16 shall not be increased by an amount in excess of the
17 fair market value of the property contributed.

18 “(b) SPECIAL RULES FOR PARTNERSHIP INTER-
19 ESTS.—

20 “(1) INITIAL BASIS IN OLD PARTNERSHIPS.—A
21 partner’s basis in a partnership interest as of Janu-
22 ary 1, 2007, equals—

23 “(A) the partner’s basis in the partnership
24 as of the end of the taxable year ending on De-
25 cember 31, 2006 minus

1 “(B) the amount of the partner’s share of
2 the indebtedness of the partnership taken into
3 account in determining such basis.

4 “(2) NEGATIVE BASIS.—If the amount deter-
5 mined under paragraph (1) is negative, the taxpayer
6 has a negative basis in the partnership and such
7 negative basis shall increase the gain on the sale or
8 disposition of the partnership interest (except to the
9 extent such negative basis has been adjusted by rea-
10 son of capital contributions).

11 “(3) ADJUSTMENT TO BASIS.—Except as other-
12 wise provided in this section, a partner’s basis in a
13 partnership interest shall be determined in accord-
14 ance with the general principles of this chapter ap-
15 plicable to an individual’s basis in an interest in a
16 business entity. A partner’s basis in a partnership
17 shall not be adjusted by reason of any—

18 “(A) distribution from the partnership (ex-
19 cept to the extent such distribution is treated as
20 distribution of basis in accordance with the gen-
21 eral principles of this chapter applicable to an
22 individual’s basis in an interest in a business
23 entity),

24 “(B) income, earnings, or loss of the part-
25 nership, or

1 “(C) any change in the partner’s share of
2 the partnership’s indebtedness.

3 “(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR TRANSITION DISTRIBUTIONS.—
4

5 “(A) EFFECT OF TRANSITION DISTRIBUTION.—A transition distribution from partner-
6 ship to a partner shall—
7

8 “(i) reduce the partner’s basis in the
9 partnership, and

10 “(ii) not be included in gross income.

11 “(B) DEFINITION.—A ‘transition distribu-
12 tion’ is a distribution by a business entity to an
13 individual made during the first three months
14 of 2006 but only to the extent that such dis-
15 tribution, when added to all other distributions
16 of the entity to the individual after March 31,
17 2006, does not exceed the amount of taxable in-
18 come allocated by the entity to the individual
19 during the taxable year of the entity ending on
20 December 31, 2006.

21 “(5) PARTNERSHIP.—For purposes of this sec-
22 tion, ‘partnership’ includes a limited liability com-
23 pany that was taxable as a partnership under the
24 Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

1 “(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR SHARES OF S CORPORA-
2 TIONS.—Rules similar to those contained in subsection (b)
3 shall apply with respect to the basis of stock of a corpora-
4 tion that was treated as an S corporation under the Inter-
5 nal Revenue Code of 1986.

6 “(d) SPECIAL RULES FOR PROPRIETORSHIPS.—

7 “(1) OLD PROPRIETORSHIP.—A proprietor’s
8 basis in any business activity conducted before Janu-
9 ary 1, 2007, which is treated as a business activity
10 as of such date equals—

11 “(A) the proprietor’s adjusted basis in the
12 assets of such business entity as of the end of
13 the taxable year ending on December 31, 2006,
14 minus

15 “(B) the balance of any indebtedness the
16 interest on which the proprietor had treated as
17 business interest under section 163(h)(2)(A) of
18 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

19 “(2) NEGATIVE BASIS.—If the amount deter-
20 mined under paragraph (1) is negative, the propri-
21 etor has a negative basis in the proprietorship and
22 such negative basis shall increase the gain on the
23 sale or disposition of the entity (except to the extent
24 such negative basis has been adjusted by reason of
25 capital contributions).

1 “(3) ADJUSTMENT TO BASIS.—Except as other-
2 wise provided in this section, a proprietor’s basis in
3 a proprietorship shall be determined in accordance
4 with the general principles of this chapter applicable
5 to an individual’s basis in an interest in a business
6 entity.

7 “(4) PROPRIETORSHIP.—‘Proprietorship’ in-
8 cludes—

9 “(A) any family business that is not a
10 partnership, and

11 “(B) any business activity conducted by a
12 taxpayer other than as an employee if such ac-
13 tivity constitutes a business entity.

14 “(e) ANTI-AVOIDANCE RULE.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a pass-through entity’s
16 distributions to an individual in its taxable year or
17 taxable years ending in 2006 exceeds 125 percent of
18 the individual’s distributive share of income for such
19 period, the amount of such excess distribution shall
20 be treated as a cash distribution to the partner on
21 January 1, 2007, and shall not reduce the partner’s
22 basis in his partnership interest.

23 “(2) PASS THROUGH ENTITY.—‘Pass through
24 entity’ means a partnership, proprietorship, or S
25 corporation.

1 **“SEC. 74. GRATUITOUS TRANSFERS.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—If after December 31, 2006, a
3 taxpayer receives any property by gift, inheritance, or
4 other gratuitous transfer, the taxpayer’s basis in the prop-
5 erty shall be the lesser of—

6 “(1) the fair market value of the property at
7 the time of transfer, or

8 “(2) the transferee’s basis in the property at
9 the time of transfer.

10 “(b) PROOF REQUIRED.—A taxpayer’s basis in an
11 asset received by gift, inheritance, or other gratuitous
12 transfer shall be presumed to be zero unless the taxpayer
13 can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary the
14 basis claimed by the taxpayer.

15 **“SEC. 75. DISTRIBUTIONS FROM BUSINESS ENTITIES.**

16 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in
17 this section or in regulations issued by the Secretary in
18 accordance with this section—

19 “(1) CASH DISTRIBUTIONS.—Distributions of
20 cash by a business entity with respect to its equity
21 ownership shall be treated as dividends and included
22 in gross income.

23 “(2) DISTRIBUTIONS OF PROPERTY.—If a busi-
24 ness entity distributes property (other than stock or
25 other equity ownership described in paragraph (3) in
26 connection with a merger, acquisition or reorganiza-

1 tion), the fair market value of the property received
2 shall be treated as a dividend and included in gross
3 income.

4 “(3) DISTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK OR OTHER EQ-
5 UITY OWNERSHIP.—If a taxpayer receives with re-
6 spect to its ownership interest in a business entity
7 stock or other ownership interests in such business
8 entity (as reorganized) or in another business entity
9 that is controlled by such business entity or is ac-
10 quiring or merging with such business entity, no
11 gain or loss shall be recognized on the distribution.

12 “(b) BASIS IN BUSINESS DIVISIONS.—In the case of
13 a spin-off, split-off, or split-up of a business entity in
14 which a taxpayer has basis, the taxpayer’s basis in the
15 original business entity shall be allocated among the new
16 and surviving entities in accordance with the relative fair
17 market values of the taxpayer’s interests in those entities.
18 If interests in the entities are publicly traded, fair market
19 values shall be based on public trading prices. In other
20 cases, the Secretary shall accept any reasonable allocation
21 made by the taxpayer if the taxpayer notifies the Secretary
22 of the allocation in an attachment to its tax return for
23 the taxable year of the transaction.

24 “(c) DISTRIBUTIONS CONSTITUTING RETURN OF
25 BASIS.—

1 “(1) COMPLETE LIQUIDATIONS.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a dis-
3 tribution in complete liquidation of a business
4 entity, a taxpayer shall be treated as receiving
5 cash and assets of the entity in exchange for
6 the taxpayer’s equity in the business entity. In
7 such case, the taxpayer shall recognize gain to
8 the extent that the sum of the cash and fair
9 market value of assets received exceeds the tax-
10 payer’s basis in its interest in the business enti-
11 ty or shall recognize loss to the extent that the
12 basis exceeds the fair market value of cash and
13 assets received.

14 “(B) DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY INTER-
15 ESTS.—In the case of a complete liquidation in
16 which at least 90 percent of the value of assets
17 and cash distributed to an equity holder is eq-
18 uity interests in other business entities con-
19 trolled by the distributing entity—

20 “(i) subparagraph (A) shall not apply,

21 “(ii) paragraph (3) of subsection (a)
22 shall apply,

23 “(iii) the cash and fair market value
24 of assets other than equity interests in
25 controlled entities shall be applied to re-

1 duce the taxpayer's basis in the distrib-
 2 uting entity and gain will be recognized
 3 only to the extent that the cash and such
 4 fair market value exceeds the taxpayer's
 5 basis in the distributing entity, and

6 “(iv) the taxpayer's remaining basis
 7 shall be allocated among the distributed
 8 equity interests in controlled entities in ac-
 9 cordance with the relative fair market val-
 10 ues of such interests.

11 “(C) DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS PROP-
 12 ERTY.—Under regulations prescribed by the
 13 Secretary, rules similar to those that applied to
 14 partnerships under the Internal Revenue Code
 15 of 1986 shall apply in lieu of subparagraph (A)
 16 to distributions that include property used in a
 17 trade or business if such property is contributed
 18 to a new business entity within 180 days of the
 19 distribution.

20 “(2) TRANSITION RULES.—See subsections (b)
 21 and (d) of section 73 for transition rules relating to
 22 partnerships and proprietorships.

23 “(d) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

24 “(1) CERTAIN RULES OF APPLICATION.—

1 “(A) PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO INTER-
2 NAL REVENUE CODE.—This section shall be ap-
3 plied without regard to—

4 “(i) continuity of business interest,

5 “(ii) continuity of ownership interest,

6 “(iii) requirements of section 355 of
7 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for
8 spin-offs, split-offs and split-ups,

9 “(iv) business purposes for a cor-
10 porate reorganization or restructuring (ex-
11 cept if the transaction is potentially abu-
12 sive), and

13 “(v) except as provided in paragraph
14 (3), rules treating dividends as returns of
15 capital because of the absence of earnings
16 and profits.

17 “(B) CONSTRUCTIVE RECEIPT.—If a tax-
18 payer is given the choice of receiving cash or an
19 equity interest in a business entity, the tax-
20 payer will be treated for purposes of this sec-
21 tion as if he received the cash and purchased
22 the equity interest.

23 “(C) DEBT VERSUS EQUITY.—The prin-
24 ciples distinguishing debt and equity that ap-
25 plied prior to the adopt of the Simplified USA

1 Tax generally shall apply for purposes of apply-
2 ing this section. An investment in a business
3 entity shall not be considered debt unless—

4 “(i) it is reflected in the books and
5 records of the business entity as debt, and

6 “(ii) there is written evidence of the
7 investment that treats such investment as
8 indebtedness.

9 “(2) CONTROL.—For purposes of this section,
10 ‘control’ of a business entity means—

11 “(A) ownership of more than 50 percent of
12 the voting power held by equity holders of such
13 entity, or

14 “(B) ownership of rights to more than 50
15 percent of the periodic distributions that the
16 business entity may make to its equity holders
17 and 50 percent of the distributions if the busi-
18 ness entity were liquidated.

19 “(3) REGULATIONS.—

20 “(A) SIGNIFICANT DOWNSIZING AND PAR-
21 TIAL LIQUIDATIONS.—The Secretary is author-
22 ized to issue regulations under which distribu-
23 tions resulting from a significant downsizing of
24 a business entity will be treated in part as re-
25 turn of equity holders’ capital.

1 “(B) ASSUMPTION AND RELEASE OF LI-
2 ABILITY.—The Secretary shall prescribe regula-
3 tions addressing the consequences of a
4 distributee’s assumption of the liabilities of the
5 distributor.

6 **“SEC. 76. EXCLUSION OF GAIN FROM SALE OF PRINCIPAL**
7 **RESIDENCE.**

8 “(a) EXCLUSION.—Gross income shall not include
9 gain from the sale or exchange of property if, during the
10 5-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange,
11 such property has been owned and used by the taxpayer
12 as the taxpayer’s principal residence for periods aggre-
13 gating 2 years or more.

14 “(b) LIMITATIONS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of gain ex-
16 cluded from gross income under subsection (a) with
17 respect to any sale or exchange shall not exceed
18 \$250,000.

19 “(2) \$500,000 LIMITATION FOR CERTAIN JOINT
20 RETURNS.—Paragraph (1) shall be applied by sub-
21 stituting ‘\$500,000’ for ‘\$250,000’ if—

22 “(A) a husband and wife make a joint re-
23 turn for the taxable year of the sale or ex-
24 change of the property,

1 “(B) either spouse meets the ownership re-
2 quirements of subsection (a) with respect to
3 such property,

4 “(C) both spouses meet the use require-
5 ments of subsection (a) with respect to such
6 property, and

7 “(D) neither spouse is ineligible for the
8 benefits of subsection (a) with respect to such
9 property by reason of paragraph (3).

10 “(3) APPLICATION TO ONLY 1 SALE OR EX-
11 CHANGE EVERY 2 YEARS.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall
13 not apply to any sale or exchange by the tax-
14 payer if, during the 2-year period ending on the
15 date of such sale or exchange, there was any
16 other sale or exchange by the taxpayer to which
17 subsection (a) applied.

18 “(B) PRE-MAY 7, 1997, SALES NOT TAKEN
19 INTO ACCOUNT.—Subparagraph (A) shall be
20 applied without regard to any sale or exchange
21 before May 7, 1997.

22 “(c) EXCLUSION FOR TAXPAYERS FAILING TO MEET
23 CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a sale or ex-
25 change to which this subsection applies, the owner-

1 ship and use requirements of subsection (a) shall not
2 apply and subsection (b)(3) shall not apply; but the
3 amount of gain excluded from gross income under
4 subsection (a) with respect to such sale or exchange
5 shall not exceed—

6 “(A) the amount which bears the same
7 ratio to the amount which would be so excluded
8 under this section if such requirements had
9 been met, as

10 “(B) the shorter of—

11 “(i) the aggregate periods, during the
12 5-year period ending on the date of such
13 sale or exchange, such property has been
14 owned and used by the taxpayer as the
15 taxpayer’s principal residence, or

16 “(ii) the period after the date of the
17 most recent prior sale or exchange by the
18 taxpayer to which subsection (a) applied
19 and before the date of such sale or ex-
20 change,

21 bears to 2 years.

22 “(2) SALES AND EXCHANGES TO WHICH SUB-
23 SECTION APPLIES.—This subsection shall apply to
24 any sale or exchange if—

1 “(A) subsection (a) would not (but for this
2 subsection) apply to such sale or exchange by
3 reason of—

4 “(i) a failure to meet the ownership
5 and use requirements of subsection (a), or

6 “(ii) subsection (b)(3), and

7 “(B) such sale or exchange is by reason of
8 a change in place of employment, health, or, to
9 the extent provided in regulations, unforeseen
10 circumstances.

11 “(d) SPECIAL RULES.—

12 “(1) JOINT RETURNS.—If a husband and wife
13 make a joint return for the taxable year of the sale
14 or exchange of the property, subsections (a) and (c)
15 shall apply if either spouse meets the ownership and
16 use requirements of subsection (a) with respect to
17 such property.

18 “(2) PROPERTY OF DECEASED SPOUSE.—For
19 purposes of this section, in the case of an unmarried
20 individual whose spouse is deceased on the date of
21 the sale or exchange of property, the period such un-
22 married individual owned and used such property
23 shall include the period such deceased spouse owned
24 and used such property before death.

1 “(3) PROPERTY OWNED BY SPOUSE OR FORMER
2 SPOUSE.—For purposes of this section—

3 “(A) PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO INDIVIDUAL FROM SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE.—
4 In the case of an individual holding property
5 transferred to such individual by such individual’s spouse or former spouse in a transaction
6 incident to divorce, the period such individual
7 owns such property shall include the period the
8 transferor owned the property.
9

10 “(B) PROPERTY USED BY FORMER SPOUSE
11 PURSUANT TO DIVORCE DECREE, ETC.—Solely
12 for purposes of this section, an individual shall
13 be treated as using property as such individual’s principal residence during any period of
14 ownership while such individual’s spouse or
15 former spouse is granted use of the property
16 under a divorce or separation instrument.
17

18 “(4) TENANT-STOCKHOLDER IN COOPERATIVE
19 HOUSING CORPORATION.—For purposes of this section,
20 if the taxpayer holds stock as a tenant-stockholder in a cooperative housing corporation—
21

22 “(A) the holding requirements of subsection (a) shall be applied to the holding of
23 such stock, and
24
25

1 “(B) the use requirements of subsection
2 (a) shall be applied to the house or apartment
3 which the taxpayer was entitled to occupy as
4 such stockholder.

5 “(5) INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS.—For pur-
6 poses of this section, the destruction, theft, seizure,
7 requisition, or condemnation of property shall be
8 treated as the sale of such property.

9 “(6) DETERMINATION OF USE DURING PERIODS
10 OF OUT-OF-RESIDENCE CARE.—In the case of a tax-
11 payer who—

12 “(A) becomes physically or mentally in-
13 capable of self-care, and

14 “(B) owns property and uses such property
15 as the taxpayer’s principal residence during the
16 5-year period described in subsection (a) for pe-
17 riods aggregating at least 1 year, then the tax-
18 payer shall be treated as using such property as
19 the taxpayer’s principal residence during any
20 time during such 5-year period in which the
21 taxpayer owns the property and resides in any
22 facility (including a nursing home) licensed by
23 a State or political subdivision to care for an in-
24 dividual in the taxpayer’s condition.

1 “(7) SALES OF REMAINDER INTERESTS.—For
2 purposes of this section—

3 “(A) IN GENERAL.—At the election of the
4 taxpayer, this section shall not fail to apply to
5 the sale or exchange of an interest in a prin-
6 cipal residence by reason of such interest being
7 a remainder interest in such residence, but this
8 section shall not apply to any other interest in
9 such residence which is sold or exchanged sepa-
10 rately.

11 “(B) EXCEPTION FOR SALES TO RELATED
12 PARTIES.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to
13 any sale to, or exchange with, a related party
14 (as defined in section 171).

15 “(e) DENIAL OF EXCLUSION FOR EXPATRIATES.—
16 This section shall not apply to any sale or exchange by
17 an individual if rules relating to expatriation to avoid tax
18 apply to such individual.

19 “(f) ELECTION TO HAVE SECTION NOT APPLY.—
20 This section shall not apply to any sale or exchange with
21 respect to which the taxpayer elects not to have this sec-
22 tion apply.

23 “(g) RESIDENCES ACQUIRED IN ROLLOVERS UNDER
24 SECTION 1034.—For purposes of this section, in the case
25 of property the acquisition of which by the taxpayer re-

1 sulted under section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code
2 of 1986 (as in effect on the day before the date of the
3 enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997) in the non-
4 recognition of any part of the gain realized on the sale
5 or exchange of another residence, in determining the pe-
6 riod for which the taxpayer has owned and used such
7 property as the taxpayer's principal residence, there shall
8 be included the aggregate periods for which such other
9 residence (and each prior residence taken into account in
10 determining the holding period of such property) had been
11 so owned and used.

12 **“SEC. 77. OTHER NONRECOGNITION TRANSACTIONS.**

13 “(a) INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS.—Under regula-
14 tions prescribed by the Secretary, the involuntary conver-
15 sion of property held by an individual shall not result in
16 gross income to the individual to the extent that the indi-
17 vidual receives property in exchange for the involuntarily
18 converted property. To the extent that income is not rec-
19 ognized under this subsection, the taxpayer's basis in the
20 converted property shall carry over to the new property.

21 “(b) CERTAIN REACQUISITIONS OF REAL PROP-
22 erty.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
23 gross income shall not be recognized in the case of certain
24 reacquisitions of real property. The regulations shall adopt

1 principles similar to those under section 1038 of the Inter-
2 nal Revenue Code of 1986.

3 “(c) TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BETWEEN SPOUSES
4 OR INCIDENT TO DIVORCE.—

5 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—Gross income shall not
6 be recognized on the transfer of property from an
7 individual to (or in trust for the benefit of)—

8 “(A) a spouse, or

9 “(B) a former spouse, but only if the
10 transfer is incident to divorce.

11 “(2) TRANSFER TREATED AS A GIFT.—Any
12 transfer described in paragraph (1) shall be treated
13 as a gift.

14 “(d) CERTAIN EXCHANGES OF INSURANCE POLI-
15 CIES.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
16 gross income shall not be recognized on the exchange of
17 insurance policies or another life insurance policy or an
18 annuity contract or the exchange of annuity contracts.
19 The regulations shall adopt principles similar to those
20 under section 1035 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

21 “(e) CERTAIN EXCHANGES OF UNITED STATES OB-
22 LIGATIONS.—When so provided by regulations promul-
23 gated by the Secretary in connection with the issue of obli-
24 gations of the United States, no gain or loss shall be rec-
25 ognized on the surrender to the United States of obliga-

1 tions of the United States issued under chapter 31 of title
 2 31 in exchange solely for other obligations issued under
 3 such chapter.

4 **“SEC. 78. WASH SALES AND STRADDLES.**

5 “(a) LOSSES FROM WASH SALES OF STOCK OR SE-
 6 CURITIES.—Under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
 7 retary, no loss shall be recognized on the wash sale of
 8 stock or securities. The regulations shall adopt principles
 9 similar to those under section 1091 of the Internal Rev-
 10 enue Code of 1986.

11 “(b) STRADDLES.—Under regulations prescribed by
 12 the Secretary, the loss that can be taken into account from
 13 1 or more straddle positions shall be limited. The regula-
 14 tions shall adopt principles similar to those under section
 15 1038 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

16 **“SEC. 79. LIMITATION ON LOSSES FROM CAPITAL TRANS-**
 17 **ACTIONS.**

18 “(a) NO LOSS ON PERSONAL USE PROPERTY.—No
 19 loss shall be recognized on the sale or exchange of personal
 20 use property (as defined in section 210(b)(3)(B)).

21 “(b) LIMITATION ON NET CAPITAL LOSS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Losses from sales or ex-
 23 changes of capital assets in a taxable year shall be
 24 allowed only to the extent of the gains from such

1 sales or exchanges, plus \$3,000 (\$1,500 in the case
2 of a married individual filing a separate return).

3 “(2) CAPITAL LOSS CARRYOVERS.—Under regu-
4 lations prescribed by the Secretary, any loss not al-
5 lowed by reason of paragraph (1) shall be carried
6 over to the following taxable year and treated as a
7 capital loss incurred in such year. There shall be no
8 limit on the number of years that a capital loss can
9 be carried forward.

10 “(3) CAPITAL ASSETS.—Under regulations pre-
11 scribed by the Secretary, the principles of the Inter-
12 nal Revenue Code of 1986 (including, without limi-
13 tation, sections 1234 (relating to options), 1234A
14 (relating to gains or losses from certain termi-
15 nations), 1253 (relating to franchises and trade-
16 marks) and 1258 (gain from certain financial trans-
17 actions) shall apply for purposes of determining
18 what is a capital asset and whether an event is to
19 be treated as a sale or exchange of capital assets, ex-
20 cept to the extent inconsistent with principles of this
21 chapter.

22 “(4) RECAPTURE.—If a taxpayer claimed de-
23 preciation, amortization or other cost recovery de-
24 ductions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
25 with respect to property which is subsequently sold

1 or exchanged in a transaction that is not treated as
 2 transaction of a business entity, the amount of gain
 3 on the exchange of such property which is treated as
 4 gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset
 5 shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount
 6 of such deductions claimed with respect to the prop-
 7 erty.

8 **“Subchapter D—Rules for Exclusions From**
 9 **Gross Income**

“Sec. 91. Interest on tax-exempt bonds.

“Sec. 92. Combat pay.

“Sec. 93. Qualified military benefits.

“Sec. 94. Qualified foster care payments.

“Sec. 95. Compensation for injury and sickness.

“Sec. 96. Meals or lodging for convenience of employer.

“Sec. 97. Certain fringe benefits.

10 **“SEC. 91. INTEREST ON TAX-EXEMPT BONDS.**

11 “(a) EXCLUSION.—Except as provided in subsection
 12 (b), gross income does not include interest on any State
 13 or local bond.

14 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply
 15 to—

16 “(1) PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND WHICH IS NOT A
 17 QUALIFIED BOND.—Any private activity bond which
 18 is not a qualified bond (within the meaning of para-
 19 graph (3) of subsection (c)).

20 “(2) ARBITRAGE BOND.—Any arbitrage bond.

1 “(3) BOND NOT IN REGISTERED FORM, ETC.—

2 Any bond unless such bond meets the applicable re-
3 quirements set forth in regulations.

4 “(c) **DEFINITIONS**—For purposes of this section—

5 “(1) STATE OR LOCAL BOND.—‘State or local
6 bond’ means an obligation of a State or political
7 subdivision thereof.

8 “(2) STATE.—‘State’ includes the District of
9 Columbia and any possession of the United States.

10 “(3) QUALIFIED BOND.—‘Qualified bond’
11 means any private activity bond if—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Such bond is—

13 “(i) an exempt facility bond,

14 “(ii) a qualified mortgage bond,

15 “(iii) a qualified veterans’ mortgage
16 bond,

17 “(iv) a qualified small issue bond,

18 “(v) a qualified student loan bond,

19 “(vi) a qualified 253(c)(3) bond.

20 “(B) VOLUME CAP.—Such bond is issued
21 as part of an issue which meets the applicable
22 volume cap requirements set forth in regula-
23 tions.

1 “(C) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Such bond
2 meets the applicable requirements set forth in
3 regulations.

4 “(d) REGULATIONS.—

5 “(1) STATUTORY REGULATIONS.—The Sec-
6 retary shall publish as regulations governing the ap-
7 plication of this section the text of part IV of sub-
8 chapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code
9 of 1986 (sections 141 through 149) with only such
10 changes as are required to conform cross references.

11 “(2) OTHER REGULATIONS.—The Secretary
12 shall have the authority to promulgate such other
13 regulations as he deems necessary or proper to im-
14 plement this section, except that no such regulations
15 shall conflict with the regulations mandated by para-
16 graph (1) except as provided in this subtitle.

17 **“SEC. 92. COMBAT PAY.**

18 “(a) ENLISTED PERSONNEL.—Gross income does not
19 include compensation received for active service as a mem-
20 ber below the grade of commissioned officer in the Armed
21 Forces of the United States for any month during any
22 part of which such member—

23 “(1) served in a combat zone, or

24 “(2) was hospitalized as a result of wounds, dis-
25 ease, or injury incurred while serving in a combat

1 zone; but this paragraph shall not apply for any
2 month beginning more than 2 years after the date
3 of the termination of combatant activities in such
4 zone.

5 “(b) COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Gross income does
6 not include so much of the compensation as does not ex-
7 ceed \$500 received for active service as a commissioned
8 officer in the Armed Forces of the United States for any
9 month during any part of which such officer—

10 “(1) served in a combat zone, or

11 “(2) was hospitalized as a result of wounds, dis-
12 ease, or injury incurred while serving in a combat
13 zone; but this paragraph shall not apply for any
14 month beginning more than 2 years after the date
15 of the termination of combatant activities in such
16 zone.

17 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

18 “(1) ‘Commissioned officer’ does not include a
19 commissioned warrant officer.

20 “(2) ‘Combat zone’ means any area which the
21 President of the United States by Executive Order
22 designates, for purposes of this section or cor-
23 responding provisions of prior income tax laws, an
24 area in which Armed Forces of the United States

1 are or have (after June 24, 1950) engaged in com-
2 bat.

3 “(3) Service is performed in a combat zone only
4 if performed on or after the date designated by the
5 President by Executive Order as the date of the
6 commencing of combatant activities in such zone,
7 and on or before the date designated by the Presi-
8 dent by Executive Order as the date of the termi-
9 nation of combatant activities in such zone; except
10 that June 25, 1950, shall be considered the date of
11 the commencing of combatant activities in the com-
12 bat zone designated in Executive Order 10195.

13 “(4) The term ‘compensation’ does not include
14 pensions and retirement pay.

15 **“SEC. 93. QUALIFIED MILITARY BENEFIT.**

16 “(a) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified military benefit’
17 means any allowance or in-kind benefit (other than per-
18 sonal use of a vehicle) which—

19 “(1) is received by any member or former mem-
20 ber of the uniformed service of the United States or
21 any dependent of such member by reason of such
22 member’s status or service as a member of such uni-
23 formed services, and

24 “(2) was excludable from gross income on Sep-
25 tember 9, 1986, under any provision of law, regula-

1 tion, or administrative practice which was in effect
 2 on such date (other than a provision of this title).

3 “(b) NO OTHER BENEFIT TO BE EXCLUDABLE AS
 4 PROVIDED BY THIS TITLE.—Notwithstanding any other
 5 provision of law, no benefit shall be treated as a qualified
 6 military benefit unless such benefit—

7 “(1) is a benefit described in subsection (a), or
 8 “(2) is excludable from gross income under this
 9 title without regard to any provision of law which is
 10 not contained in this title and which is not contained
 11 in a revenue Act.

12 “(c) LIMITATIONS ON MODIFICATIONS.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
 14 graph (2), no modification or adjustment of any
 15 qualified military benefit after September 9, 1986,
 16 shall be taken into account.

17 “(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ADJUSTMENTS
 18 TO CASH BENEFITS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply
 19 to any adjustment to any qualified military benefit
 20 payable in cash which—

21 “(A) is pursuant to a provision of law or
 22 regulation (as in effect on September 9, 1986),
 23 and

1 “(B) is determined by reference to any
2 fluctuation in cost, price, currency, or other
3 similar index.

4 **“SEC. 94. QUALIFIED FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS.**

5 “(a) QUALIFIED FOSTER CARE PAYMENT DE-
6 FINED.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified foster care pay-
8 ment’ means any amount—

9 “(A) which is paid by a state or political
10 subdivision thereof or by a placement agency
11 which is described in section 253(c)(3) and ex-
12 empt from tax under section 253(a), and

13 “(B) which is—

14 “(i) paid to the foster care provider
15 for caring for a qualified foster individual
16 in the foster care provider’s home, or

17 “(ii) a difficulty of care payment.

18 “(2) QUALIFIED FOSTER INDIVIDUAL.—‘Quali-
19 fied foster individual’ means any individual who is
20 living in a foster family home in which such indi-
21 vidual was placed by—

22 “(A) an agency of a State or a political
23 subdivision thereof, or

24 “(B) in the case of an individual who has
25 not attained age 19, an organization which is li-

1 censed by a State (or political subdivision there-
2 of) as a placement agency and which is de-
3 scribed in section 253(c)(3) and exempt from
4 tax under section 253(a).

5 “(3) LIMITATION BASED ON NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS OVER THE AGE OF 18.—In the case of any
6 foster home in which there is a qualified foster care
7 individual who has attained age 19, foster care pay-
8 ments (other than difficulty of care payments) for
9 any period to which such payments relate shall not
10 be excludable from gross income under subsection
11 (a) to the extent such payments are made for more
12 than 5 such qualified foster individuals.

13
14 “(b) DIFFICULTY OF CARE PAYMENTS.—For pur-
15 poses of this section—

16 “(1) DIFFICULTY OF CARE PAYMENTS.—‘Dif-
17 ficulty of care payments’ means payments to individ-
18 uals which are not described in subsection
19 (a)(1)(B)(i), and which—

20 “(A) are compensation for providing the
21 additional care of a qualified foster individual
22 which is—

23 “(i) required by reason of a physical,
24 mental, or emotional handicap of such in-
25 dividual with respect to which the State

1 has determined that there is a need for ad-
2 ditional compensation, and

3 “(ii) provided in the home of the fos-
4 ter care provider, and

5 “(B) are designated by the payor as com-
6 pensation described in subparagraph (A).

7 “(2) LIMITATION BASED ON NUMBER OF INDI-
8 VIDUALS.—In the case of any foster home, difficulty
9 of care payments for any period to which such pay-
10 ments relate shall not be excludable from gross in-
11 come under subsection (a) to the extent such pay-
12 ments are made for more than—

13 “(A) 10 qualified foster individuals who
14 have not attained age 19, and

15 “(B) 5 qualified foster individuals not de-
16 scribed in subparagraph (A).

17 **“SEC. 95. COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES OR SICKNESS.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Gross income does not include—

19 “(1) amounts received under workers’ com-
20 pensation acts as compensation for personal injuries
21 or sickness;

22 “(2) the amount of any damages received
23 (whether by suit or agreement and whether as lump
24 sums or as periodic payments) on account of per-
25 sonal injuries or sickness;

1 “(3) amounts received through accident or
2 health insurance for medical care;

3 “(4) amounts received through accident or
4 health insurance for personal injuries or sickness
5 (other than for medical care), but only to the extent
6 such amounts (A) are not attributable to contribu-
7 tions by the employer which were not includible in
8 the gross income of the employee, and are (B) not
9 paid by the employer;

10 “(5) amounts received as pension, annuity, or
11 similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness re-
12 sulting from active service in the armed forces of
13 any country or in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or
14 the Public Health Service, or as a disability annuity
15 payable under the provisions of section 808 of the
16 Foreign Service Act of 1980; and

17 “(6) amounts received by an individual as dis-
18 ability income attributable to injuries incurred as a
19 direct result of a violent attack which the Secretary
20 of State determines to be a terrorist attack and
21 which occurred while such individual was an em-
22 ployee of the United States engaged in the perform-
23 ance of his official duties outside the United States.

1 Paragraph (2) shall not apply to any punitive dam-
2 ages in connection with a case not involving physical
3 injury or physical sickness.

4 “(b) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION
5 (a)(4) IN CERTAIN CASES.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(4) shall not
7 apply in the case of an individual who is not de-
8 scribed in paragraph (2).

9 “(2) INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM SUBSECTION
10 (a)(4) CONTINUES TO APPLY.—An individual is de-
11 scribed in this paragraph if—

12 “(A) on or before September 24, 1975, he
13 was entitled to receive any amount described in
14 subsection (a)(4),

15 “(B) on September 24, 1975, he was a
16 member of any organization (or reserve compo-
17 nent thereof) referred to in subsection (a)(4) or
18 under a binding written commitment to become
19 such a member,

20 “(C) he receives an amount described in
21 subsection (a)(4) by reason of a combat-related
22 injury, or

23 “(D) on application therefore, he would be
24 entitled to receive disability compensation from
25 the Veterans’ Administration.

1 “(3) SPECIAL RULES FOR COMBAT-RELATED IN-
2 JURIES.—For purposes of this subsection, the term
3 ‘combat-related injury’ means personal injury or
4 sickness—

5 “(A) which is incurred—

6 “(i) as a direct result of armed con-
7 flict,

8 “(ii) while engaged in extrahazardous
9 service, or

10 “(iii) under conditions simulating war;
11 or

12 “(B) which is caused by an instrumentality
13 of war.

14 In the case of an individual who is not described in
15 subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2), except as
16 provided in paragraph (4), the only amounts taken
17 into account under subsection (a)(4) shall be the
18 amounts which he receives by reason of a combat-
19 related injury.

20 “(4) AMOUNT EXCLUDED TO BE NOT LESS
21 THAN VETERANS’ DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—In
22 the case of any individual described in paragraph
23 (2), the amounts excludable under subsection (a)(4)
24 for any period with respect to any individual shall
25 not be less than the maximum amount which such

1 individual, on application therefor, would be entitled
2 to receive as disability compensation from the Vet-
3 erans' Administration.

4 **“SEC. 96. MEALS OR LODGING FURNISHED FOR THE CON-**
5 **VENIENCE OF THE EMPLOYER.**

6 “(a) MEALS AND LODGING FURNISHED TO EM-
7 PLOYEE, HIS SPOUSE, AND HIS DEPENDENTS, PURSU-
8 ANT TO EMPLOYMENT.—There shall be excluded from
9 gross income of an employee the value of any meals or
10 lodging furnished to him, his spouse, or any of his depend-
11 ents by or on behalf of his employer for the convenience
12 of the employer, but only if—

13 “(1) in the case of meals, the meals are fur-
14 nished on the business premises of the employer, or

15 “(2) in the case of lodging, the employee is re-
16 quired to accept such lodging on the business prem-
17 ises of his employer as a condition of his employ-
18 ment.

19 “(b) SPECIAL RULES.—For the purposes of sub-
20 section (a)—

21 “(1) PROVISIONS OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT
22 OR STATE STATUTE NOT TO BE DETERMINATIVE.—

23 In determining whether meals or lodging are fur-
24 nished for the convenience of the employer, the pro-
25 visions of an employment contract or of a State stat-

1 ute fixing terms of employment shall not be deter-
2 minative of whether the meals or lodging are in-
3 tended as compensation.

4 “(2) CERTAIN FACTORS NOT TAKEN INTO AC-
5 COUNT WITH RESPECT TO MEALS.—In determining
6 whether meals are furnished for the convenience of
7 the employer, the fact that a charge is made for
8 such meals, and the fact that the employee may ac-
9 cept or decline such meals, shall not be taken into
10 account.

11 “(3) CERTAIN FIXED CHARGES FOR MEALS.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If—

13 “(i) an employee is required to pay on
14 a periodic basis a fixed charge for his
15 meals, and

16 “(ii) such meals are furnished by the
17 employer for the convenience of the em-
18 ployer, there shall be excluded from the
19 employee’s gross income an amount equal
20 to such fixed charge.

21 “(B) APPLICATION OF SUBPARAGRAPH
22 (a).—Subparagraph (A) shall apply—

23 “(i) whether the employee pays the
24 fixed charge out of his stated compensation
25 or out of his own funds, and

1 “(ii) only if the employee is required
2 to make the payment whether he accepts
3 or declines the meals.

4 “(c) EMPLOYEES LIVING IN CERTAIN CAMPS.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual
6 who is furnished lodging in a camp located in a for-
7 eign country by or on behalf of his employer, such
8 camp shall be considered to be part of the business
9 premises of the employer.

10 “(2) CAMP.—For purposes of this section, a
11 camp constitutes lodging which is—

12 “(A) provided by or on behalf of the em-
13 ployer for the convenience of the employer be-
14 cause the place at which such individual renders
15 services is in a remote area where satisfactory
16 housing is not available on the open market,

17 “(B) located, as near as practicable, in the
18 vicinity of the place at which such individual
19 renders services, and

20 “(C) furnished in a common area (or en-
21 clave) which is not available to the public and
22 which normally accommodates 10 or more em-
23 ployees.

24 “(d) LODGING FURNISHED BY CERTAIN EDU-
25 CATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO EMPLOYEES.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an employee
2 of an educational institution, gross income shall not
3 include the value of qualified campus lodging fur-
4 nished to such employee during the taxable year.

5 “(2) EXCEPTION IN CASES OF INADEQUATE
6 RENT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the extent
7 of the excess of—

8 “(A) the lesser of—

9 “(i) 5 percent of the appraised value
10 of the qualified campus lodging, or

11 “(ii) the average of the rentals paid
12 by individuals (other than employees or
13 students of the educational institution)
14 during such calendar year for lodging pro-
15 vided by the educational institution which
16 is comparable to the qualified campus lodg-
17 ing provided to the employee, over

18 “(B) the rent paid by the employee for the
19 qualified campus lodging during such calendar
20 year.

21 The appraised value under subparagraph (A)(i) shall
22 be determined as of the close of the calendar year
23 in which the taxable year begins, or, in the case of
24 a rental period not greater than 1 year, at any time

1 during the calendar year in which such period be-
2 gins.

3 “(3) QUALIFIED CAMPUS LODGING.—For pur-
4 poses of this subsection, the term ‘qualified campus
5 lodging’ means lodging to which subsection (a) does
6 not apply and which is—

7 “(A) located on, or in the proximity of, a
8 campus of the educational institution, and

9 “(B) furnished to the employee, his spouse,
10 and any of his dependents by or on behalf of
11 such institution for use as a residence.

12 “(4) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—For pur-
13 poses of this paragraph, the term ‘educational insti-
14 tution’ means an eligible educational institution as
15 defined in section 8(b)(2)(B).

16 **“SEC. 97. CERTAIN FRINGE BENEFITS.**

17 “(a) PURPOSE.—This section includes definitions and
18 rules applicable to the exclusion from gross income for cer-
19 tain fringe benefits.

20 “(b) NO-ADDITIONAL-COST SERVICE DEFINED.—
21 ‘No-additional-cost service’ means any service provided by
22 an employer to an employee for use by such employee if—

23 “(1) such service is offered for sale to cus-
24 tomers in the ordinary course of the line of business

1 of the employer in which the employee is performing
2 services, and

3 “(2) the employer incurs no substantial addi-
4 tional cost (including forgone revenue) in providing
5 such service to the employee (determined without re-
6 gard to any amount paid by the employee for such
7 service).

8 “(c) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT DEFINED.—

9 “(1) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT.—The
10 term ‘qualified employee discount’ means any em-
11 ployee discount with respect to qualified property or
12 services to the extent such discount does not ex-
13 ceed—

14 “(A) in the case of property, the gross
15 profit percentage of the price at which the prop-
16 erty is being offered by the employer to cus-
17 tomers, or

18 “(B) in the case of services, 20 percent of
19 the price at which the services are being offered
20 by the employer to customers.

21 “(2) GROSS PROFIT PERCENTAGE.—

22 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Gross profit percent-
23 age’ means the percent which—

24 “(i) the excess of the aggregate sales
25 price of property sold by the employer to

1 customers over the aggregate cost of such
2 property to the employer, is of

3 “(ii) the aggregate sales price of such
4 property.

5 “(B) DETERMINATION OF GROSS PROFIT
6 PERCENTAGE.—Gross profit percentage shall be
7 determined on the basis of—

8 “(i) all property offered to customers
9 in the ordinary course of the line of busi-
10 ness of the employer in which the employee
11 is performing services (or a reasonable
12 classification of property selected by the
13 employer), and

14 “(ii) the employer’s experience during a
15 representative period.

16 “(3) EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT DEFINED.—‘Em-
17 ployee discount’ means the amount by which—

18 “(A) the price at which the property or
19 services are provided by the employer to an em-
20 ployee for use by such employee, is less than

21 “(B) the price at which such property or
22 services are being offered by the employer to
23 customers.

24 “(4) QUALIFIED PROPERTY OR SERVICES.—
25 ‘Qualified property or services’ means any property

1 (other than real property and other than personal
2 property of a kind held for investment) or services
3 which are offered for sale to customers in the ordi-
4 nary course of the line of business of the employer
5 in which the employee is performing services.

6 “(c) DE MINIMIS FRINGE DEFINED.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘De minimis fringe’ means
8 any property or service the value of which is (after
9 taking into account the frequency with which similar
10 fringes are provided by the employer to the employ-
11 er’s employees) so small as to make accounting for
12 it unreasonable or administratively impracticable.

13 “(2) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN EATING FACILI-
14 TIES.—The operation by an employer of any eating
15 facility for employees shall be treated as a de mini-
16 mis fringe if—

17 “(A) such facility is located on or near the
18 business premises of the employer, and

19 “(B) revenue derived from such facility
20 normally equals or exceeds the direct operating
21 costs of such facility.

22 The preceding sentence shall apply with respect to
23 any highly compensated employee only if access to
24 the facility is available on substantially the same
25 terms to each member of a group of employees

1 which is defined under a reasonable classification set
2 up by the employer which does not discriminate in
3 favor of highly compensated employees.

4 “(3) ON-PREMISES GYMS AND OTHER ATHLETIC
5 FACILITIES.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—De minimis fringe
7 benefits include the provision of on-premises
8 athletic facility by an employer to its employees.

9 “(B) ON-PREMISES ATHLETIC FACILITY.—
10 For purposes of this paragraph, ‘on-premises
11 athletic facility’ means any gym or other ath-
12 letic facility—

13 “(i) which is located on the premises
14 of the employer,

15 “(ii) which is operated by the em-
16 ployer, and

17 “(iii) substantially all the use of which
18 is by employees of the employer, their
19 spouses, and their dependent children.

20 “(d) CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL TRAINING BENE-
21 FITS.—Amounts paid or expenses incurred by the em-
22 ployer for education or training provided to the employee
23 shall be excluded from gross income under section 4 if
24 (and only if) such amounts or expenses are ordinary and

1 necessary business expenses and are not for an advanced
 2 degree or to qualify an employee for a new line of work.
 3 “(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe
 4 regulations under this section, including regulations that
 5 continue certain rules contained in section 132 to the In-
 6 ternal Revenue Code of 1986 related to the fringe benefits
 7 described in this section.

8 **“Subchapter E—Rules Relating to Deductions**

“Sec. 101. Charitable, etc. organizations.

“Sec. 102. Private foundations.

9 **“SEC. 101. CHARITABLE, ETC. ORGANIZATIONS.**

10 “(a) PURPOSE.—This section provides definitions for
 11 purposes of determining the philanthropic transfer deduc-
 12 tion and for other purposes of this chapter and chapter
 13 2.

14 “(b) REGULAR CHARITY.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—

16 “(A) REGULAR CHARITY.—‘Regular char-
 17 ity’ means—

18 “(i) a church or a convention or asso-
 19 ciation of churches,

20 “(ii) an educational organization
 21 which normally maintains a regular faculty
 22 and curriculum and normally has a regu-
 23 larly enrolled body of pupils or students in

attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on,

“(iii) an organization the principal purpose or functions of which are the providing of medical or hospital care or medical education or medical research, if the organization is a hospital, or if the organization is a medical research organization directly engaged in the continuous active conduct of medical research in conjunction with a hospital,

“(iv) an organization which normally receives a substantial part of its support (exclusive of income received in the exercise or performance by such organization of its charitable, educational, or other purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 253(a)) from the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof or from direct or indirect contributions from the general public, and which is organized and operated exclusively to receive, hold, invest, and administer property and to make expenditures to or for the benefit of a college or university

1 which is an organization referred to in
2 clause (ii) of this subparagraph and which
3 is an agency or instrumentality of a State
4 or political subdivision thereof, or which is
5 owned or operated by a State or political
6 subdivision thereof or by an agency or in-
7 strumentality of one or more States or po-
8 litical subdivisions,

9 “(v) a governmental unit referred to
10 in subsection (c)(1),

11 “(vi) an organization referred to in
12 subsection (c)(2) which normally receives a
13 substantial part of its support (exclusive of
14 income received in the exercise or perform-
15 ance by such organization of its charitable,
16 educational, or other purpose or function
17 constituting the basis for its exemption
18 under section 253(a)) from a governmental
19 unit referred to in subsection (c)(1) or
20 from direct or indirect contributions from
21 the general public,

22 “(vii) a private foundation described
23 in subparagraph (C), or

24 “(viii) an organization described in
25 section 102(a) (2) or (3).

1 “(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR MEDICAL RE-
2 SEARCH ORGANIZATIONS.—For purposes of de-
3 termining whether a contribution is to a regular
4 charity, a medical research organization shall
5 not be treated as described in clause (iii) of
6 paragraph (2) unless during the calendar year
7 in which the contribution is made such organi-
8 zation is committed to spend such contributions
9 for such research before January 1 of the fifth
10 calendar year which begins after the date such
11 contribution is made,

12 “(C) CERTAIN PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.—
13 The private foundations referred to in subpara-
14 graph (A)(vii) and subsection (e)(1)(B) are—

15 “(i) a private operating foundation (as
16 defined in section 4942(j)(3)),

17 “(ii) any other private foundation (as
18 defined in section 102(a)) which, not later
19 than the 15th day of the third month after
20 the close of the foundation’s taxable year
21 in which contributions are received, makes
22 qualifying distributions (as defined in sec-
23 tion 4942(g), without regard to paragraph
24 (3) thereof), which are treated, after the
25 application of section 4942(g)(3), as dis-

1 tributions out of corpus (in accordance
2 with section 4942(h)) in an amount equal
3 to 100 percent of such contributions, and
4 with respect to which the taxpayer obtains
5 adequate records or other sufficient evi-
6 dence from the foundation showing that
7 the foundation made such qualifying dis-
8 tributions, and

9 “(iii) a private foundation all of the
10 contributions to which are pooled in a com-
11 mon fund and which would be described in
12 section 102(a)(3) but for the right of any
13 substantial contributor (hereafter in this
14 clause called ‘donor’) or his spouse to des-
15 ignate annually the recipients, from among
16 organizations described in paragraph (1) of
17 section 102(a), of the income attributable
18 to the donor’s contribution to the fund and
19 to direct (by deed or by will) the payment,
20 to an organization described in such para-
21 graph (1), of the corpus in the common
22 fund attributable to the donor’s contribu-
23 tion; but this clause shall apply only if all
24 of the income of the common fund is re-
25 quired to be (and is) distributed to one or

1 more organizations described in such para-
2 graph (1) not later than the 15th day of
3 the third month after the close of the tax-
4 able year in which the income is realized
5 by the fund and only if all of the corpus
6 attributable to any donor's contribution to
7 the fund is required to be (and is) distrib-
8 uted to one or more of such organizations
9 not later than one year after his death or
10 after the death of his surviving spouse if
11 she has the right to designate the recipi-
12 ents of such corpus.

13 “(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in other law
14 or in legal documents to an organization described
15 in a clause of section 170(b)(1)(A) of the Internal
16 Revenue Code of 1986 shall constitute a reference to
17 an organization described in the same clause of sec-
18 tion 101(b)(1)(A).

19 “(c) CHARITY.—For purposes of determining the de-
20 ductibility of a philanthropic transfer, ‘charitable contribu-
21 tion’ means a contribution or gift for the use of—

22 “(1) A State, a possession of the United States,
23 or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing,
24 or the United States or the District of Columbia,

1 but only if the contribution or gift is made for exclu-
2 sively public purposes.

3 “(2) A corporation, trust, or community chest,
4 fund, or foundation—

5 “(A) created or organized in the United
6 States or in any possession thereof, or under
7 the law of the United States, any State, the
8 District of Columbia, or any possession of the
9 United States,

10 “(B) organized and operated exclusively
11 for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or
12 educational purposes (but only if no part of its
13 activities involve the provision of athletic facili-
14 ties or equipment) or for the prevention of cru-
15 elty to children or animals,

16 “(C) no part of the net earnings of which
17 inures to the benefit of any private shareholder
18 or individual, and

19 “(D) which qualifies for exemption from
20 the business tax under section 253(c) and is not
21 disqualified for tax exemption by reason of at-
22 tempting to influence legislation, and which
23 does not participate in, or intervene in (includ-
24 ing the publishing or distributing of state-

1 ments), any political campaign on behalf of (or
2 in opposition to) any candidate for public office.

3 “(3) [intentionally deleted]

4 “(4) In the case of a contribution or gift by an
5 individual, a domestic fraternal society, order, or as-
6 sociation, operating under the lodge system, but only
7 if such contribution or gift is to be used exclusively
8 for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or edu-
9 cational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to
10 children or animals.

11 “(5) A cemetery company owned and operated
12 exclusively for the benefit of its members, or any
13 corporation chartered solely for burial purposes as a
14 cemetery corporation and not permitted by its char-
15 ter to engage in any business not necessarily inci-
16 dent to that purpose, if such company or corporation
17 is not operated for profit and no part of the net
18 earnings of such company or corporation inures to
19 the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

20 “(d) RULES FOR SUBSECTION (c).—

21 “(1) LIMITATIONS.—A contribution or gift by a
22 corporation to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation
23 shall be deductible by reason of subsection (c)(2)(B)
24 only if it is to be used within the United States or

1 any of its possessions exclusively for purposes speci-
 2 fied in subparagraph (B).

3 “(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in other law
 4 or in legal documents to an organization described
 5 in a paragraph of section 170(c) of the Internal Rev-
 6 enue Code of 1986 shall constitute a reference to an
 7 organization described in the same paragraph num-
 8 ber of section 101(c) if an organization is described
 9 in such paragraph.

10 “(e) QUALIFIED CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTION.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Qualified conservation con-
 12 tribution’ means a contribution—

13 “(A) of a qualified real property interest,

14 “(B) to a qualified organization,

15 “(C) exclusively for conservation purposes.

16 “(2) QUALIFIED REAL PROPERTY INTEREST.—

17 ‘Qualified real property interest’ means any of the
 18 following interests in real property:

19 “(A) the entire interest of the donor other
 20 than a qualified mineral interest,

21 “(B) a remainder interest, and

22 “(C) a restriction (granted in perpetuity)
 23 on the use which may be made of the real prop-
 24 erty.

1 “(3) QUALIFIED ORGANIZATION.—For purposes
2 of paragraph (1), the term ‘qualified organization’
3 means an organization which—

4 “(A) is described in clause (v) or (vi) of
5 subsection (b)(1)(A), or

6 “(B) is described in section 253(c)(3)
7 and—

8 “(i) meets the requirements of section
9 102(a)(2), or

10 “(ii) meets the requirements of sec-
11 tion 102(a)(3) and is controlled by an or-
12 ganization described in subparagraph (A)
13 or in clause (i) of this subparagraph.

14 “(4) CONSERVATION PURPOSE DEFINED.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this
16 subsection, the term ‘conservation purpose’
17 means—

18 “(i) the preservation of land areas for
19 outdoor recreation by, or the education of,
20 the general public,

21 “(ii) the protection of a relatively nat-
22 ural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or
23 similar ecosystem,

1 “(iii) the preservation of open space
2 (including farmland and forest land) where
3 such preservation is—

4 “(I) for the scenic enjoyment of
5 the general public, or

6 “(II) pursuant to a clearly delin-
7 eated Federal, State, or local govern-
8 mental conservation policy, and will
9 yield a significant public benefit, or

10 “(iv) the preservation of an histori-
11 cally important land area or a certified his-
12 toric structure.

13 “(B) CERTIFIED HISTORIC STRUCTURE.—
14 For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iv), the term
15 ‘certified historic structure’ means any building,
16 structure, or land area which—

17 “(i) is listed in the National Register,
18 or

19 “(ii) is located in a registered historic
20 district and is certified by the Secretary of
21 the Interior to the Secretary as being of
22 historic significance to the district.

23 A building, structure, or land area satisfies the
24 preceding sentence if it satisfies such sentence
25 either at the time of the transfer or on the due

1 date (including extensions) for filing the trans-
2 feror's return under this chapter for the taxable
3 year in which the transfer is made.

4 “(5) EXCLUSIVELY FOR CONSERVATION PUR-
5 POSES.—For purposes of this subsection—

6 “(A) CONSERVATION PURPOSE MUST BE
7 PROTECTED.—A contribution shall not be treat-
8 ed as exclusively for conservation purposes un-
9 less the conservation purpose is protected in
10 perpetuity.

11 “(B) NO SURFACE MINING PERMITTED.—

12 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as pro-
13 vided in clause (ii), in the case of a con-
14 tribution of any interest where there is a
15 retention of a qualified mineral interest,
16 subparagraph (A) shall not be treated as
17 met if at any time there may be extraction
18 or removal of minerals by any surface min-
19 ing method.

20 “(ii) SPECIAL RULE.—With respect to
21 any contribution of property in which the
22 ownership of the surface estate and min-
23 eral interests were separated before June
24 13, 1976, and remain so separated, sub-
25 paragraph (A) shall be treated as met if

1 the probability of surface mining occurring
2 on such property is so remote as to be neg-
3 ligible.

4 “(6) QUALIFIED MINERAL INTEREST.—For
5 purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified min-
6 eral interest’ means—

7 “(A) subsurface oil, gas, or other minerals,
8 and

9 “(B) the right to access to such minerals.

10 “(f) DENIAL OF DEDUCTION FOR CERTAIN TRAVEL
11 EXPENSES.—No deduction shall be allowed under section
12 211 for traveling expenses (including amounts expended
13 for meals and lodging) while away from home, whether
14 paid directly or by reimbursement, unless there is no sig-
15 nificant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vaca-
16 tion in such travel.

17 “(g) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS PAID TO OR
18 FOR THE BENEFIT OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDU-
19 CATION.—For purposes of section 9, if as the result of
20 a contribution to or for the benefit of an educational orga-
21 nization—

22 “(1) which is described in subsection
23 (b)(1)(A)(ii), and

24 “(2) which is an institution of higher education
25 (as defined in section 3304(f))

1 the taxpayer receives (directly or indirectly) as a result
 2 of paying such amount the right to purchase tickets for
 3 seating at an athletic event in an athletic stadium of such
 4 institution, 80 percent of such contribution shall be treat-
 5 ed as a charitable contribution (but only if such amount
 6 would be allowable as a deduction but for the fact that
 7 the taxpayer received the right to purchase tickets). If any
 8 portion of a payment is for the purchase of such tickets,
 9 such portion and the remaining portion (if any) of such
 10 payment shall be treated as separate amounts for purposes
 11 of this subsection.

12 **“Subchapter F—Special Business Activities**

“Sec. 111. Rules for rental of real estate.

13 **“SEC. 111. RULES FOR RENTAL OF REAL ESTATE.**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
 15 (b)—

16 “(1) the activity of rental of real estate is a
 17 business activity to which the Simplified USA Tax
 18 for businesses under chapter 2 applies,

19 “(2) a taxpayer shall not be entitled to any de-
 20 ductions under this chapter with respect to rental
 21 property, and

22 “(3) a taxpayer shall recognize gross income
 23 only with respect to distributions from the rental ac-
 24 tivity.

1 “(b) INSUBSTANTIAL RENTAL ACTIVITY.—

2 “(1) NOT RENTAL PROPERTY.—If an individual
3 or individuals own property, such individual or indi-
4 viduals and their families use the property on more
5 than 14 days during the taxable year for nonbusi-
6 ness purposes, the property is rented for no more
7 than 14 days during the taxable year, and the total
8 rental received by the individuals with respect to
9 such property does not exceed \$10,000, the property
10 shall not be considered rental property or used in
11 the activity of rental of real estate during the tax-
12 able year for purposes of subsection (a) and the
13 Simplified USA Tax for businesses under chapter 2.

14 “(2) RENTS FROM NONRENTAL PROPERTY.—
15 Any rent from property described in paragraph (1)
16 shall be included in gross income for purposes of the
17 Simplified USA Income Tax.

18 “(c) USE FOR A NONBUSINESS PURPOSE.—For pur-
19 poses of this section, ‘use for a nonbusiness purpose’
20 means use other than—

21 “(1) use for which fair rent is paid,

22 “(2) use in connection with the preparation of
23 the property for rental, or

24 “(3) use that serves a clear business purpose.

1 Use during any part of a day shall constitute use for that
2 day.

3 **“Subchapter G—Accounting Methods and**
4 **Periods**

“Sec. 121. Taxable year.

“Sec. 122. Cash method of accounting; installment sales.

5 **“SEC. 121. TAXABLE YEAR.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The taxable year for all individ-
7 uals subject to tax under this chapter shall be the calendar
8 year except as provided in subsection (b).

9 “(b) SHORT TAXABLE YEARS.—

10 “(1) BIRTH.—An individual’s taxable year in
11 the year of his birth shall begin on the date of his
12 birth.

13 “(2) DEATH.—An individual’s taxable year in
14 the year of his death shall end on the date of his
15 death.

16 **“SEC. 122. CASH METHOD OF ACCOUNTING; INSTALLMENT**
17 **SALES.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—All individuals shall determine
19 their income and deductions using the cash receipts and
20 disbursement method.

21 “(b) OID RULES.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Original issue discount
23 shall not be included in gross income until received.

1 “(2) PREVIOUSLY RECOGNIZED OID.—Original
 2 issue discount included in income under the Internal
 3 Revenue Code of 1986 shall increase the adjusted
 4 basis of the instrument to which the original issue
 5 discount related and shall not again be included in
 6 income when received.

7 “(c) INSTALLMENT SALES.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Taxpayers shall take into
 9 account income from installment sales when re-
 10 ceived.

11 “(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pro-
 12 mulgate regulations implementing paragraph (1).
 13 Such regulations shall generally follow the principles
 14 of sections 453, 453A and 453B of the Internal Rev-
 15 enue Code of 1986, except to the extent such prin-
 16 ciples are inconsistent with other provisions of this
 17 chapter.

18 “(d) CONSTRUCTIVE RECEIPT.—Income shall be
 19 treated as received when constructively received.

20 “(e) EFFECT OF CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING METH-
 21 OD.—Rules similar to those under section 226 shall apply
 22 to ensure that a taxpayer does not deduct the same ex-
 23 pense twice or include the same item in income twice.

24 **“Subchapter H—Nonresident Aliens**

“Sec. 131. Tax on nonresident alien individuals.

“Sec. 132. Tax treatment of certain community income of nonresident aliens.

1 **“SEC. 131. TAX ON NONRESIDENT ALIEN INDIVIDUALS.**

2 “(a) NONBUSINESS INCOME.—

3 “(1) INCOME OTHER THAN CERTAIN GAINS.—

4 There is hereby imposed for each taxable year a tax
5 of 30 percent of the amount received from sources
6 within the United States by a nonresident alien indi-
7 vidual as—

8 “(A) interest (other than portfolio interest
9 (as defined in subsection (b)(2)), deposit inter-
10 est (as defined in subsection (b)(3)) and origi-
11 nal issue discount, dividends, rents, salaries,
12 wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, re-
13 munerations, emoluments, and other fixed or
14 determinable annual periodical gains, profits
15 and income,

16 “(B) gains from the disposal of timber,
17 coal, or iron ore with a retained economic inter-
18 est,

19 “(C) in the case of the sale of an original
20 discount obligation or payment on an original
21 issue discount obligation, the interest accrued
22 while the individual was a nonresident alien,
23 and

24 “(D) includible social security benefits (as
25 defined in section 3(b)(2)).

1 “(2) CAPITAL GAINS OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—In
2 the case of a nonresident alien individual present in
3 the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year,
4 there is hereby imposed a tax of 30 percent of the
5 amount by which the gains, derived from sources
6 within the United States, from the sale or exchange
7 at any time during such year exceeds his losses, allocable to sources within the United States, from the
8 sale or exchange at any time during such year of
9 capital assets.
10 capital assets.

11 “(3) TAX DOES NOT APPLY TO BUSINESS IN-
12 COME.—The taxes imposed by this section shall not
13 apply to the income of any business entity, except to
14 the extent such income is distributed as compensa-
15 tion, dividends, or interest.
16 tion, dividends, or interest.

17 “(b) SPECIAL RULES AND DEFINITIONS.—

18 “(1) CERTAIN ANNUITIES.—The taxes imposed
19 by subsection (a) shall not apply to any amount re-
20 ceived as an annuity under a qualified annuity plan
21 described in section 403(a)(1), or from a qualified
22 trust described in section 401(a) and exempt under
23 section 253(a) if—

24 “(A) all of the personal services by reason
25 of which the annuity is payable were either—

1 “(i) personal services performed out-
2 side the United States by an individual
3 who, at the time of performance of such
4 personal services, was a nonresident alien,
5 or

6 “(ii) personal services by a non-
7 resident alien temporarily present in the
8 United States for a period or periods not
9 exceeding 90 days during a taxable year,
10 whose compensation for such services did
11 not exceed \$3,000, and who performed
12 such services for—

13 “(I) a nonresident alien indi-
14 vidual, foreign partnership, or foreign
15 corporation, not engaged in a trade or
16 business within the United States, or

17 “(II) for an office or place of
18 business maintained in a foreign coun-
19 try or in a possession of the United
20 States by an individual who is a cit-
21 izen or resident of the United States
22 or by a domestic partnership or a do-
23 mestic corporation, and

24 “(B) at the time the first amount is paid
25 as annuity under the annuity plan or by the

1 trust, 90 percent or more of the employees for
2 whom contributions or benefits are provided
3 under such plan are citizens or residents of the
4 United States.

5 “(2) PORTFOLIO INTEREST.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Portfolio interest’
7 means—

8 “(i) interest on obligations in reg-
9 istered form if the United States person
10 who would otherwise be required to with-
11 hold tax on such interest under section
12 1441(a) receives a statement that the ben-
13 efiticial owner of the obligation is not a
14 United States person, and

15 “(ii) interest on obligations in nonreg-
16 istered form if appropriate precautions are
17 taken to ensure that such obligations will
18 be sold only to persons who are not United
19 States persons and such interest is paid
20 outside the United States.

21 “(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Under rules to be
22 prescribed by the Secretary, portfolio interest
23 does not include—

24 “(i) interest received by a 10-percent
25 equity owner, or

1 “(ii) contingent interest.

2 “(3) DEPOSIT INTEREST.—‘Deposit interest’
3 means interest on deposits which are—

4 “(A) deposits with persons carrying on a
5 banking business (including savings and loans),
6 and

7 “(B) amounts held by an insurance com-
8 pany under an agreement to pay interest there-
9 on.

10 “(4) OTHER EXCEPTIONS.—The taxes imposed
11 by subsection (a) shall not apply to—

12 “(A) a percentage of any dividend paid by
13 a business entity, 80 percent of whose gross re-
14 cepts are not taken into account under chapter
15 1 because they are from outside the United
16 States, equal to the percentage of gross receipts
17 not so taken into account,

18 “(B) gambling winnings (except to the ex-
19 tent that the Secretary determines by regula-
20 tion that the collection of the tax is administra-
21 tively feasible),

22 “(C) compensation paid by a foreign em-
23 ployer to a nonresident alien individual for the
24 period he is temporarily present in the United
25 States as a nonimmigrant under subparagraph

1 (F) or (J) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immi-
2 gration and Nationality Act, as amended,

3 “(D) interest from a series E or series H
4 savings bond if the individual acquired the bond
5 while a resident of the Ryuku Islands or the
6 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or

7 “(E) amounts earned or payable to any
8 person who is a bona fide resident of Puerto
9 Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Northern
10 Mariana Islands (and, therefore, is subject to
11 the tax imposed by subchapter A).

12 “(c) EXPATRIATION TO AVOID TAX.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A nonresident alien indi-
14 vidual who at any time within the 10-year period im-
15 mediately preceding the close of the taxable year lost
16 United States citizenship shall be taxable in the
17 manner described in paragraph (2) unless none of
18 the principal purposes of losing citizenship was
19 avoidance of tax under subchapter A or subtitle B.

20 “(2) ALTERNATIVE TAX.—A nonresident alien
21 individual described in paragraph (1) shall be sub-
22 ject to tax on the items taxable under subsection (a)
23 as determined without regard to exceptions listed or
24 based on definitions contained in subsection (b)
25 using the rate schedule for single individuals under

1 section 215. If the taxes determined under sub-
 2 section (a) are greater than the tax determined
 3 under this subsection, the greater tax shall apply.

4 **“SEC. 132. TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COMMUNITY IN-**
 5 **COME OF NONRESIDENT ALIENS.**

6 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a married cou-
 7 ple one or both of whom are nonresident alien individuals
 8 and who have community income for the taxable year,
 9 such community income shall be treated as follows:

10 “(1) Compensation income shall be treated as
 11 income of the spouse who rendered the services,

12 “(2) Partnership distributions shall be treated
 13 as the related distributive shares of partnership in-
 14 come would be treated under section 1402(a)(5),

15 “(3) Community income which is derived from
 16 the separate property of a spouse shall be treated as
 17 income of that spouse, and

18 “(4) All other such community income shall be
 19 treated as provided in the applicable community
 20 property law.

21 “(b) EXCEPTION WHERE ELECTION UNDER SEC-
 22 TION 6013(G) IS IN EFFECT.—Subsection (a) shall not
 23 apply if an election under subsection (g) or (h) of section
 24 6013 (relating to election to treat nonresident alien indi-
 25 viduals as residents of the United States) is in effect.

1 **“SEC. 133. RELATIONSHIP WITH TREATIES.**

2 “(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the intention of
3 the USA Tax Code to promote a worldwide tax system
4 in which each nation taxes—

5 “(1) under an individual tax, only the income of
6 individuals who are residents or citizens of that na-
7 tion, and

8 “(2) under a business tax only the business ac-
9 tivity in such nation.

10 “(b) EFFECT OF TREATIES.—No tax shall be im-
11 posed under section 131(a) on income that is exempt from
12 tax by reason of a treaty between the nation of which the
13 nonresident alien is a citizen or resident and the United
14 States. If any such treaty requires that a lower rate of
15 tax be imposed on some or all of the items of income sub-
16 ject to tax under section 331(a), such lower rate shall
17 apply to such items in the case of persons to whom such
18 treaty applies.

19 “(c) EFFECT OF UNILATERAL ACTION BY FOREIGN
20 NATION.—No tax shall be imposed under section 331(a)
21 on nonresident aliens who are citizens or residents of an-
22 other nation if—

23 “(1) such nation exempts from its income and
24 withholding taxes nonresident alien individuals who
25 are residents or citizens of the United States,

1 “(2) such nation has entered into a tax infor-
 2 mation sharing agreement with the United States,
 3 and

4 “(3) the Secretary certifies that the preceding
 5 two requirements have been satisfied.

6 **“Subchapter I—Trusts and Estates**

“Sec. 140. Prepayment of tax by trusts and estates.

“Sec. 141. Application of tax.

“Sec. 142. Special rules for credits and deductions.

“Sec. 143. Definitions and rules applicable to subchapter I.

“Sec. 144. Deduction for trusts distributing current income only.

“Sec. 145. Inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of trusts dis-
 tributing current income only.

“Sec. 146. Deduction for estates and trusts accumulating income or distrib-
 uting corpus.

“Sec. 147. Inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of estates and
 trusts accumulating income or distributing corpus.

“Sec. 148. Special rules applicable to sections 146 and 147.

“Sec. 149. Charitable remainder trusts.

“Sec. 150. Definitions applicable to excess distribution rules.

“Sec. 151. Accumulation distribution allocated to preceding years.

“Sec. 152. Treatment of amounts deemed distributed by trust in preceding
 years.

“Sec. 153. Trust income, deductions, and credits attributable to grantors and
 others as substantial owners.

“Sec. 154. Definitions and rules.

“Sec. 155. Reversionary interests.

“Sec. 156. Power to control beneficial enjoyment.

“Sec. 157. Administrative powers.

“Sec. 158. Power to revoke.

“Sec. 159. Income for benefit of grantor.

“Sec. 160. Person other than grantor treated as substantial owner.

“Sec. 161. Foreign trusts having one or more United States beneficiaries.

“Sec. 162. Limitation on charitable deduction.

“Sec. 163. Income of an estate or trust in case of divorce, etc.

“Sec. 164. Recognition of gain on certain transfers to certain foreign persons
 and estates.

“Sec. 165. Treatment of funeral trusts.

“Sec. 166. Income in respect of a decedent.

7 **“SEC. 140. PREPAYMENT OF TAX BY TRUSTS AND ESTATES.**

8 “(a) PREPAYMENT OF TAX.—A trust or estate shall
 9 prepay the Simplified USA Tax for individuals in accord-
 10 ance with the provisions of this subchapter.

1 “(b) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—There is hereby imposed
 2 a tax on the taxable income of trusts and estates (as deter-
 3 mined in accordance with this subchapter) a tax deter-
 4 mined as follows:

“If taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$1,600	15% of taxable income.
Over \$1,600, but not over \$3,800	\$240, plus 25% of the excess over \$1,600.
Over \$3,800	\$790, plus 30% of the excess over \$3,800.

5 “(c) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—The schedule in
 6 subsection (b) shall be adjusted for inflation in accordance
 7 with section 25.

8 “(d) BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—

9 “(1) TAX ON BUSINESS ACTIVITY DETERMINED
 10 AT BUSINESS LEVEL.—If a trust engages in business
 11 activity (as defined in section 206(b)), it shall be
 12 considered a business entity with respect to such ac-
 13 tivities for purposes of the business tax under chap-
 14 ter 2. The business entity shall be considered an
 15 asset of the trust.

16 “(2) BUSINESS ENTITY AS SOLE BENE-
 17 FICIARY.—If the only beneficiaries of a trust are
 18 business entities, no tax shall be imposed on such
 19 trust under this subchapter.

1 **“SEC. 141. APPLICATION OF TAX.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The tax imposed by section 140
3 shall apply to the taxable income of estates or of any kind
4 of property held in trust, including—

5 “(1) income accumulated in trust for the ben-
6 efit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons
7 with contingent interests, and income accumulated
8 or held for future distribution under the terms of
9 the will or trust;

10 “(2) income which is to be distributed currently
11 by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and income col-
12 lected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held
13 or distributed as the court may direct;

14 “(3) income received by estates of deceased per-
15 sons during the period of administration or settle-
16 ment of the estate; and

17 “(4) income which, in the discretion of the fidu-
18 ciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiaries
19 or accumulated.

20 “(b) COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT.—The taxable in-
21 come of an estate or trust shall be computed in the same
22 manner as in the case of an individual, except as otherwise
23 provided in this subchapter. The tax shall be computed
24 on such taxable income and shall be paid by the fiduciary.
25 For purposes of this subsection, a foreign trust or foreign

1 estate shall be treated as a nonresident alien individual
2 who is not present in the United States at any time.

3 “(c) EXCLUSION OF INCLUDIBLE GAIN FROM TAX-
4 ABLE INCOME.—The taxable income of a trust does not
5 include the amount of any includible gain as defined in
6 section 144(b) reduced by any deductions properly allo-
7 cable thereto.

8 **“SEC. 142. SPECIAL RULES FOR CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS.**

9 “(a) USA DEDUCTION AND FAMILY AND WORK
10 CREDITS.—

11 “(1) NO DEDUCTION OR ALLOWANCE.—A trust
12 or estate shall not be allowed any USA Deductions
13 or a family or work credit.

14 “(2) SPECIAL DEDUCTION.—For purposes of
15 determining taxable income, trusts and estates shall
16 be entitled to the following deductions from gross in-
17 come—

18 “(A) ESTATE.—An estate shall be allowed
19 a deduction of \$600.

20 “(B) DISTRIBUTING TRUST.—A trust
21 which, under its governing instrument, is re-
22 quired to distribute all of its income currently
23 shall be allowed a deduction of \$300.

1 “(C) OTHER TRUSTS.—Trusts not de-
2 scribed in subparagraph (B) shall be allowed a
3 deduction of \$100.

4 “(b) DEDUCTION FOR AMOUNTS PAID OR PERMA-
5 NENTLY SET ASIDE FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.—

6 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of an estate
7 or trust, there shall be allowed as a deduction in
8 computing its taxable income (in lieu of the philan-
9 thropic transfer deduction) any amount of the gross
10 income, without limitation, which pursuant to the
11 terms of the governing instrument is, during the
12 taxable year, paid for a purpose specified in section
13 101(c) (determined without regard to section
14 101(c)(2)(A)). If a charitable contribution is paid
15 after the close of such taxable year and on or before
16 the last day of the year following the close of such
17 taxable year, then the trustee or administrator may
18 elect to treat such contribution as paid during such
19 taxable year. The election shall be made at such
20 time and in such manner as the Secretary prescribes
21 by regulations.

22 “(2) POOLED INCOME FUNDS.—In the case of
23 a pooled income fund (as defined in paragraph (3)),
24 there shall also be allowed as a deduction in com-
25 puting its taxable income any amount of the gross

1 income attributable to gain from the sale of a capital
2 asset held for more than 1 year, without limitation,
3 which pursuant to the terms of the governing instru-
4 ment is, during the taxable year, permanently set
5 aside for a purpose specified in section 101(c).

6 “(3) DEFINITION OF POOLED INCOME FUND.—
7 For purposes of paragraph (2), a pooled income
8 fund is a trust—

9 “(A) to which each donor transfers prop-
10 erty, contributing an irrevocable remainder in-
11 terest in such property to or for the use of an
12 organization described in section 101(b)(1)(A)
13 (other than in clauses (vii) or (viii)), and retain-
14 ing an income interest for the life of one or
15 more beneficiaries (living at the time of such
16 transfer),

17 “(B) in which the property transferred by
18 each donor is commingled with property trans-
19 ferred by other donors who have made or make
20 similar transfers,

21 “(C) which cannot have investments in se-
22 curities which are exempt from taxes imposed
23 by this subtitle,

1 “(D) which includes only amounts received
2 from transfers which meet the requirements of
3 this paragraph,

4 “(E) which is maintained by the organiza-
5 tion to which the remainder interest is contrib-
6 uted and of which no donor or beneficiary of an
7 income interest is a trustee, and

8 “(F) from which each beneficiary of an in-
9 come interest receives income, for each year for
10 which he is entitled to receive the income inter-
11 est referred to in subparagraph (A), determined
12 by the rate of return earned by the trust for
13 such year.

14 For purposes of determining the amount of any
15 charitable contribution allowable by reason of a
16 transfer of property to a pooled fund, the value of
17 the income interest shall be determined on the basis
18 of the highest rate of return earned by the fund for
19 any of the 3 taxable years immediately preceding the
20 taxable year of the fund in which the transfer is
21 made. In the case of funds in existence less than 3
22 taxable years preceding the taxable year of the fund
23 in which a transfer is made the rate of return shall
24 be deemed to be 6 percent per annum, except that

1 the Secretary may prescribe a different rate of re-
2 turn.

3 “(c) UNUSED LOSS CARRYOVERS.—If on the termi-
4 nation of an estate or trust, the estate or trust has a loss
5 carryover then such carryover shall be allowed as a deduc-
6 tion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Sec-
7 retary, to the beneficiaries succeeding to the property of
8 the estate or trust.

9 “(d) CERTAIN DISTRIBUTIONS BY CEMETERY PER-
10 PETUAL CARE FUNDS.—In the case of a cemetery per-
11 petual care fund which—

12 “(1) was created pursuant to local law by a tax-
13 able cemetery corporation for the care and mainte-
14 nance of cemetery property, and

15 “(2) is treated for the taxable year as a trust
16 for purposes of this subchapter, any amount distrib-
17 uted by such fund for the care and maintenance of
18 gravesites which have been purchased from the cem-
19 etery corporation before the beginning of the taxable
20 year of the trust and with respect to which there is
21 an obligation to furnish care and maintenance shall
22 be considered to be a distribution solely for purposes
23 of sections 144 and 146, but only to the extent that
24 the aggregate amount so distributed during the tax-

1 able year does not exceed \$5 multiplied by the ag-
2 gregate number of such gravesites.

3 **“SEC. 143. DEFINITIONS AND RULES APPLICABLE TO SUB-**
4 **CHAPTER I.**

5 “For purposes of this subchapter—

6 “(a) DISTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME.—‘Distributable
7 net income’ means, with respect to any taxable year, the
8 taxable income of the estate or trust computed with the
9 following modifications—

10 “(1) No deduction shall be taken under sections
11 144 and 146 (relating to additional deductions).

12 “(2) No deduction shall be taken under section
13 142(a)(2) (relating to deduction for personal exemp-
14 tions).

15 “(3) Gains from the sale or exchange of capital
16 assets shall be excluded to the extent that such gains
17 are allocated to corpus and are not (A) paid, cred-
18 ited, or required to be distributed to any beneficiary
19 during the taxable year, or (B) paid, permanently
20 set aside, or to be used for the purposes specified in
21 section 142(b). Losses from the sale or exchange of
22 capital assets shall be excluded, except to the extent
23 such losses are taken into account in determining
24 the amount of gains from the sale or exchange of
25 capital assets which are paid, credited, or required

1 to be distributed to any beneficiary during the tax-
2 able year.

3 “(4) For purposes only of rules under section
4 _____, there shall be excluded those items of gross in-
5 come constituting extraordinary dividends or taxable
6 stock dividends which the fiduciary, acting in good
7 faith, does not pay or credit to any beneficiary by
8 reason of his determination that such dividends are
9 allocable to corpus under the terms of the governing
10 instrument and applicable local law.

11 “(5) There shall be included any tax-exempt in-
12 terest.

13 “(6) In the case of a foreign trust—

14 “(A) There shall be included the amounts
15 of gross income from sources without the
16 United States, reduced by any amounts which
17 would be deductible in respect of disbursements
18 allocable to such income but for the provisions
19 of section 265(a)(1) (relating to disallowance of
20 certain deductions).

21 “(B) Gross income from sources within the
22 United States shall be determined without re-
23 gard to section 894 (relating to income exempt
24 under treaty).

1 “(C) Paragraph (3) shall not apply to a
2 foreign trust. In the case of such a trust, there
3 shall be included gains from the sale or ex-
4 change of capital assets, reduced by losses from
5 such sales or exchanges to the extent such
6 losses do not exceed gains from such sales or
7 exchanges.

8 If the estate or trust is allowed a deduction under section
9 142(b), the amount of the modifications specified in para-
10 graphs (5) and (6) shall be reduced to the extent that the
11 amount of income which is paid, permanently set aside,
12 or to be used for the purposes specified in section 142(b)
13 is deemed to consist of items specified in those para-
14 graphs. For this purpose, such amount shall (in the ab-
15 sence of specific provisions in the governing instrument)
16 be deemed to consist of the same proportion of each class
17 of items of income of the estate or trust as the total of
18 each class bears to the total of all classes.

19 “(b) INCOME.—‘Income’, when not preceded by the
20 words ‘taxable’, ‘distributable net’, ‘undistributed net’, or
21 ‘gross’, means the amount of income of the estate or trust
22 for the taxable year determined under the terms of the
23 governing instrument and applicable local law. Items of
24 gross income constituting extraordinary dividends or tax-
25 able stock dividends which the fiduciary, acting in good

1 faith, determines to be allocable to corpus under the terms
 2 of the governing instrument and applicable local law shall
 3 not be considered income.

4 “(c) BENEFICIARY.—‘Beneficiary’ includes heir, leg-
 5 atee, devisee.

6 “(d) TREATMENT OF PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED IN
 7 KIND.—

8 “(1) BASIS OF BENEFICIARY.—The basis of any
 9 property received by a beneficiary in a distribution
 10 from an estate or trust shall be—

11 “(A) the adjusted basis of such property in
 12 the hands of the estate or trust immediately be-
 13 fore the distribution, adjusted for

14 “(B) any gain or loss recognized to the es-
 15 tate or trust on the distribution.

16 “(2) AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTION.—In the case
 17 of any distribution of property (other than cash), the
 18 amount taken into account under sections 146(a)(2)
 19 and 147(a)(2) shall be the lesser of—

20 “(A) the basis of such property in the
 21 hands of the beneficiary (as determined under
 22 paragraph (1)), or

23 “(B) the fair market value of such prop-
 24 erty.

25 “(3) ELECTION TO RECOGNIZE GAIN.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any dis-
2 tribution of property (other than cash) to which
3 an election under this paragraph applies—

4 “(i) paragraph (2) shall not apply,

5 “(ii) gain or loss shall be recognized
6 by the estate or trust in the same manner
7 as if such property had been sold to the
8 distributee at its fair market value, and

9 “(iii) the amount taken into account
10 under sections 146(a)(2) and 147(a)(2)
11 shall be the fair market value of such
12 property.

13 “(B) ELECTION.—Any election under this
14 paragraph shall apply to all distributions made
15 by the estate or trust during a taxable year and
16 shall be made on the return of such estate or
17 trust for such taxable year.

18 Any such election, once made, may be revoked only
19 with the consent of the Secretary.

20 “(4) EXCEPTION FOR DISTRIBUTIONS DE-
21 SCRIBED IN SECTION 148(a).—This subsection shall
22 not apply to any distribution described in section
23 148(a).

24 “(e) TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE TRUSTS.—For pur-
25 poses of this subchapter, under regulations prescribed by

1 the Secretary, 2 or more trusts shall be treated as 1 trust
2 if—

3 “(1) such trusts have substantially the same
4 grantor or grantors and substantially the same pri-
5 mary beneficiary or beneficiaries, and

6 “(2) a principal purpose of such trusts is the
7 avoidance of the tax imposed by this chapter.

8 For purposes of the preceding sentence, a husband and
9 wife shall be treated as 1 person.

10 “(f) CERTAIN PAYMENTS OF ESTIMATED TAX
11 TREATED AS PAID BY BENEFICIARY.—Under rules pre-
12 scribed by the Secretary, a trustee may elect to treat any
13 portion of a payment of estimated tax made by such trust
14 for any taxable year of the trust as a payment made by
15 a beneficiary of such trust. This rule shall also apply in
16 the case of a taxable year reasonably expected to be the
17 last taxable year of an estate.

18 “(g) FOREIGN TRUSTS AND FOREIGN INCOME.—The
19 Secretary shall prescribe special rules for foreign trusts
20 and foreign income of trusts. Those rules should generally
21 be consistent with the rules under subchapter J of chapter
22 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except that they
23 shall take into account the principles of the Simplified
24 USA Tax.

1 “(h) CERTAIN REVOCABLE TRUSTS TREATED AS
2 PART OF ESTATE.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If both the executor (if
4 any) of an estate and the trustee of a qualified rev-
5 ocable trust elect the treatment provided in this sec-
6 tion, such trust shall be treated and taxed as part
7 of such estate (and not as a separate trust) for all
8 taxable years of the estate ending after the date of
9 the decedent’s death and before the applicable date.

10 “(2) QUALIFIED REVOCABLE TRUST.—For pur-
11 poses of this subsection, ‘qualified revocable trust’
12 means any trust (or portion thereof) which was
13 treated under section 158 as owned by the decedent
14 of the estate referred to in paragraph (1) by reason
15 of a power in the grantor (determined without re-
16 gard to section 154(e).

17 “(3) APPLICABLE DATE.—For purposes of this
18 subsection, ‘applicable date’ means—

19 “(A) if no return of tax imposed by chap-
20 ter 11 is required to be filed, the date which is
21 2 years after the date of the decedent’s death,
22 and

23 “(B) if such a return is required to be
24 filed, the date which is 6 months after the date

1 of the final determination of the liability for tax
2 imposed by chapter 11.

3 “(4) ELECTION.—The election under this sub-
4 section shall be made not later than the time pre-
5 scribed for filing the return of tax imposed by this
6 chapter for the first taxable year of the estate (de-
7 termined with regard to extensions) and, once made,
8 shall be irrevocable.

9 **“SEC. 144. DEDUCTION FOR TRUSTS DISTRIBUTING CUR-**
10 **RENT INCOME ONLY.**

11 “(a) DEDUCTION.—In the case of any trust the terms
12 of which—

13 “(1) provide that all of its income is required
14 to be distributed currently, and

15 “(2) do not provide that any amounts are to be
16 paid, permanently set aside, or used for the purposes
17 specified in section 142(b) (relating to deduction for
18 charitable, etc., purposes), there shall be allowed as
19 a deduction in computing the taxable income of the
20 trust the amount of the income for the taxable year
21 which is required to be distributed currently. This
22 section shall not apply in any taxable year in which
23 the trust distributes amounts other than amounts of
24 income described in paragraph (1).

1 “(b) LIMITATION ON DEDUCTION.—If the amount of
2 income required to be distributed currently exceeds the
3 distributable net income of the trust for the taxable year,
4 the deduction shall be limited to the amount of the distrib-
5 utable net income. For this purpose, the computation of
6 distributable net income shall not include items of income
7 which are not included in the gross income of the trust
8 and the deductions allocable thereto.

9 **“SEC. 145. INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS IN GROSS INCOME OF**
10 **BENEFICIARIES OF TRUSTS DISTRIBUTING**
11 **CURRENT INCOME ONLY.**

12 “(a) INCLUSION.—Subject to subsection (b), the
13 amount of income for the taxable year required to be dis-
14 tributed currently by a trust described in section 144 shall
15 be included in the gross income of the beneficiaries to
16 whom the income is required to be distributed, whether
17 distributed or not. If such amount exceeds the distribut-
18 able net income, there shall be included in the gross in-
19 come of each beneficiary an amount which bears the same
20 ratio to distributable net income as the amount of income
21 required to be distributed to such beneficiary bears to the
22 amount of income required to be distributed to all bene-
23 ficiaries.

24 “(b) CHARACTER OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts speci-
25 fied in subsection (a) shall have the same character in the

1 hands of the beneficiary as in the hands of the trust. For
2 this purpose, the amounts shall be treated as consisting
3 of the same proportion of each class of items entering into
4 the computation of distributable net income of the trust
5 as the total of each class bears to the total distributable
6 net income of the trust, unless the terms of the trust spe-
7 cifically allocate different classes of income to different
8 beneficiaries. In the application of the preceding sentence,
9 the items of deduction entering into the computation of
10 distributable net income shall be allocated among the
11 items of distributable net income in accordance with regu-
12 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

13 **“SEC. 146. DEDUCTION FOR ESTATES AND TRUSTS ACCU-**
14 **MULATING INCOME OR DISTRIBUTING COR-**
15 **PUS.**

16 “(a) DEDUCTION.—In any taxable year there shall be
17 allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income
18 of an estate or trust (other than a trust described in sec-
19 tion 144), the sum of—

20 “(1) any amount of income for such taxable
21 year required to be distributed currently (including
22 any amount required to be distributed which may be
23 paid out of income or corpus to the extent such
24 amount is paid out of income for such taxable year);
25 and

1 “(2) any other amounts properly paid or cred-
2 ited or required to be distributed for such taxable
3 year;
4 but such deduction shall not exceed the distributable
5 net income of the estate or trust.

6 “(b) CHARACTER OF AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED.—The
7 amount determined under subsection (a) shall be treated
8 as consisting of the same proportion of each class of items
9 entering into the computation of distributable net income
10 of the estate or trust as the total of each class bears to
11 the total distributable net income of the estate or trust
12 in the absence of the allocation of different classes of in-
13 come under the specific terms of the governing instru-
14 ment. In the application of the preceding sentence, the
15 items of deduction entering into the computation of dis-
16 tributable net income (including the deduction allowed
17 under section 142(b)) shall be allocated among the items
18 of distributable net income in accordance with regulations
19 prescribed by the Secretary.

20 “(c) LIMITATION ON DEDUCTION.—No deduction
21 shall be allowed under subsection (a) in respect of any por-
22 tion of the amount allowed as a deduction under that sub-
23 section (without regard to this subsection) which is treated
24 under subsection (b) as consisting of any item of distribut-

1 able net income which is not included in the gross income
2 of the estate or trust.

3 **“SEC. 147. INCLUSION OF AMOUNTS IN GROSS INCOME OF**
4 **BENEFICIARIES OF ESTATES AND TRUSTS AC-**
5 **CUMULATING INCOME OR DISTRIBUTING**
6 **CORPUS.**

7 “(a) INCLUSION.—Subject to subsection (b), there
8 shall be included in the gross income of a beneficiary to
9 whom an amount specified in section 146(a) is paid, cred-
10 ited, or required to be distributed (by an estate or trust
11 described in section 146), the sum of the following
12 amounts:

13 “(1) AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE DISTRIBUTED
14 CURRENTLY.—The amount of income for the taxable
15 year required to be distributed currently to such
16 beneficiary, whether distributed or not. If the
17 amount of income required to be distributed cur-
18 rently to all beneficiaries exceeds the distributable
19 net income (computed without the deduction allowed
20 by section 142(b), relating to deduction for chari-
21 table, etc., purposes) of the estate or trust, then, in
22 lieu of the amount provided in the preceding sen-
23 tence, there shall be included in the gross income of
24 the beneficiary an amount which bears the same
25 ratio to distributable net income (as so computed) as

1 the amount of income required to be distributed cur-
2 rently to such beneficiary bears to the amount re-
3 quired to be distributed currently to all beneficiaries.
4 For purposes of this section, the phrase ‘the amount
5 of income for the taxable year required to be distrib-
6 uted currently’ includes any amount required to be
7 paid out of income or corpus to the extent such
8 amount is paid out of income for such taxable year.

9 “(2) OTHER AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED.—All
10 other amounts properly paid, credited, or required to
11 be distributed to such beneficiary for the taxable
12 year. If the sum of—

13 “(A) the amount of income for the taxable
14 year required to be distributed currently to all
15 beneficiaries, and

16 “(B) all other amounts properly paid, cred-
17 ited, or required to be distributed to all bene-
18 ficiaries

19 exceeds the distributable net income of the estate or
20 trust, then, in lieu of the amount provided in the
21 preceding sentence, there shall be included in the
22 gross income of the beneficiary an amount which
23 bears the same ratio to distributable net income (re-
24 duced by the amounts specified in (A)) as the other
25 amounts properly paid, credited or required to be

1 distributed to the beneficiary bear to the other
2 amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be
3 distributed to all beneficiaries.

4 “(b) CHARACTER OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts de-
5 termined under subsection (a) shall have the same char-
6 acter in the hands of the beneficiary as in the hands of
7 the estate or trust. For this purpose, the amounts shall
8 be treated as consisting of the same proportion of each
9 class of items entering into the computation of distribut-
10 able net income as the total of each class bears to the
11 total distributable net income of the estate or trust unless
12 the terms of the governing instrument specifically allocate
13 different classes of income to different beneficiaries. In the
14 application of the preceding sentence, the items of deduc-
15 tion entering into the computation of distributable net in-
16 come (including the deduction allowed under section
17 142(b)) shall be allocated among the items of distributable
18 net income in accordance with regulations prescribed by
19 the Secretary. In the application of this subsection to the
20 amount determined under paragraph (1) of subsection (a),
21 distributable net income shall be computed without regard
22 to any portion of the deduction under section 142(b) which
23 is not attributable to income of the taxable year.

1 **“SEC. 148. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO SECTIONS 146**
2 **AND 147.**

3 “(a) EXCLUSIONS.—There shall not be included as
4 amounts falling within section 146(a) or 147(a)—

5 “(1) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, ETC.—Any amount
6 which, under the terms of the governing instrument,
7 is properly paid or credited as a gift or bequest of
8 a specific sum of money or of specific property and
9 which is paid or credited all at once or in not more
10 than 3 installments. For this purpose an amount
11 which can be paid or credited only from the income
12 of the estate or trust shall not be considered as a
13 gift or bequest of a specific sum of money.

14 “(2) CHARITABLE, ETC., DISTRIBUTIONS.—Any
15 amount paid or permanently set aside or otherwise
16 qualifying for the deduction provided in section
17 142(b) (computed without regard to sections 508(d),
18 162, and 4948(c)(4)).

19 “(3) DENIAL OF DOUBLE DEDUCTION.—Any
20 amount paid, credited, or distributed in the taxable
21 year, if section 144 or section 146 applied to such
22 amount for a preceding taxable year of an estate or
23 trust because credited or required to be distributed
24 in such preceding taxable year.

25 “(b) DISTRIBUTIONS IN FIRST SIXTY-FIVE DAYS OF
26 TAXABLE YEAR.—

1 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—If within the first 65
2 days of any taxable year of an estate or a trust, an
3 amount is properly paid or credited, such amount
4 shall be considered paid or credited on the last day
5 of the preceding taxable year.

6 “(2) LIMITATION.—Paragraph (1) shall apply
7 with respect to any taxable year of an estate or a
8 trust only if the executor of such estate or the fidu-
9 ciary of such trust (as the case may be) elects, in
10 such manner and at such time as the Secretary pre-
11 scribes by regulations, to have paragraph (1) apply
12 for such taxable year.

13 “(c) SEPARATE SHARES TREATED AS SEPARATE ES-
14 TATES OR TRUSTS.—For the sole purpose of determining
15 the amount of distributable net income in the application
16 of sections 146 and 147, in the case of a single trust hav-
17 ing more than one beneficiary, substantially separate and
18 independent shares of different beneficiaries in the trust
19 shall be treated as separate trusts. Rules similar to the
20 rules of the preceding provisions of this subsection shall
21 apply to treat substantially separate and independent
22 shares of different beneficiaries in an estate having more
23 than 1 beneficiary as separate estates. The existence of
24 such substantially separate and independent shares and
25 the manner of treatment as separate trusts or estates, in-

cluding the application of sections 150 through 152, shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

“SEC. 149. CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, the provisions of this section shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, apply in the case of a charitable remainder annuity trust and a charitable remainder unitrust.

“(b) CHARACTER OF DISTRIBUTIONS.—Amounts distributed by a charitable remainder annuity trust or by a charitable remainder unitrust shall be considered as having the following characteristics in the hands of a beneficiary to whom is paid the annuity described in subsection (d)(1)(A) or the payment described in subsection (d)(2)(A):

“(1) First, as amounts of income (other than gains, and amounts treated as gains, from the sale or other disposition of capital assets) includible in gross income to the extent of such income of the trust for the year and such undistributed income of the trust for prior years;

“(2) Second, as a capital gain to the extent of the capital gain of the trust for the year and the undistributed capital gain of the trust for prior years;

1 “(3) Third, as other income to the extent of
2 such income of the trust for the year and such un-
3 distributed income of the trust for prior years; and

4 “(4) Fourth, as a distribution of trust corpus.
5 For purposes of this section, the trust shall determine the
6 amount of its undistributed capital gain on a cumulative
7 net basis.

8 “(c) EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAXES.—A chari-
9 table remainder annuity trust and a charitable remainder
10 unitrust shall, for any taxable year, not be subject to any
11 tax imposed by this chapter. Any such trust shall be liable
12 for tax on its unrelated business taxable income (within
13 the meaning of section 255).

14 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—

15 “(1) CHARITABLE REMAINDER ANNUITY
16 TRUST.—For purposes of this section, a charitable
17 remainder annuity trust is a trust—

18 “(A) from which a sum certain (which is
19 not less than 5 percent nor more than 50 per-
20 cent of the initial net fair market value of all
21 property placed in trust) is to be paid, not less
22 often than annually, to one or more persons (at
23 least one of which is not an organization de-
24 scribed in section 101(c) and, in the case of in-
25 dividuals, only to an individual who is living at

1 the time of the creation of the trust) for a term
2 of years (not in excess of 20 years) or for the
3 life or lives of such individual or individuals,

4 “(B) from which no amount other than the
5 payments described in subparagraph (A) and
6 other than qualified gratuitous transfers de-
7 scribed in subparagraph (C) may be paid to or
8 for the use of any person other than an organi-
9 zation described in section 101(c),

10 “(C) following the termination of the pay-
11 ments described in subparagraph (A), the re-
12 mainder interest in the trust is to be trans-
13 ferred to, or for the use of, an organization de-
14 scribed in section 101(c) or is to be retained by
15 the trust for such a use or, to the extent the
16 remainder interest is in qualified employer secu-
17 rities (as defined in subsection (g)(4)), all or
18 part of such securities are to be transferred to
19 an employee stock ownership plan (as defined in
20 section 4975(e)(7) in a qualified gratuitous
21 transfer (as defined by subsection (g)).

22 “(D) the value (determined under section
23 7520) of such remainder interest is at least 10
24 percent of the initial net fair market value of all
25 property placed in the trust.

1 “(2) CHARITABLE REMAINDER UNITRUST.—For
2 purposes of this section, a charitable remainder
3 unitrust is a trust—

4 “(A) from which a fixed percentage (which
5 is not less than 5 percent nor more than 50
6 percent) of the net fair market value of its as-
7 sets, valued annually, is to be paid, not less
8 often than annually, to one or more persons (at
9 least one of which is not an organization de-
10 scribed in section 101(c) and, in the case of in-
11 dividuals, only to an individual who is living at
12 the time of the creation of the trust) for a term
13 of years (not in excess of 20 years) or for the
14 life or lives of such individual or individuals,

15 “(B) from which no amount other than the
16 payments described in subparagraph (A) and
17 other than qualified gratuitous transfers de-
18 scribed in subparagraph (C) may be paid to or
19 for the use of any person other than an organi-
20 zation described in section 101(c),

21 “(C) following the termination of the pay-
22 ments described in subparagraph (A), the re-
23 mainder interest in the trust is to be trans-
24 ferred to, or for the use of, an organization de-
25 scribed in section 101(c) or is to be retained by

1 the trust for such a use or, to the extent the
2 remainder interest is in qualified employer secu-
3 rities (as defined in subsection (g)(4)), all or
4 part of such securities are to be transferred to
5 an employee stock ownership plan (as defined in
6 section 4975(e)(7) in a qualified gratuitous
7 transfer (as defined by subsection (g)).

8 “(D) with respect to each contribution of
9 property to the trust, the value (determined
10 under section 7520 of such remainder interest
11 in such property is at least 10 percent of the
12 net fair market value of such property as of the
13 date such property is contributed to the trust.

14 “(3) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the provi-
15 sions of paragraphs (2)(A) and (B), the trust instru-
16 ment may provide that the trustee shall pay the in-
17 come beneficiary for any year—

18 “(A) the amount of the trust income, if
19 such amount is less than the amount required
20 to be distributed under paragraph (2)(A), and

21 “(B) any amount of the trust income
22 which is in excess of the amount required to be
23 distributed under paragraph (2)(A), to the ex-
24 tent that (by reason of subparagraph (A)) the
25 aggregate of the amounts paid in prior years

1 was less than the aggregate of such required
2 amounts.

3 “(4) SEVERANCE OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL
4 CONTRIBUTIONS.—If—

5 “(A) any contribution is made to a trust
6 which before the contribution is a charitable re-
7 mainder unitrust, and

8 “(B) such contribution would (but for this
9 paragraph) result in such trust ceasing to be a
10 charitable unitrust by reason of paragraph
11 (2)(D), such contribution shall be treated as a
12 transfer to a separate trust under regulations
13 prescribed by the Secretary.

14 “(e) VALUATION FOR PURPOSES OF CHARITABLE
15 CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of determining the
16 amount of any charitable contribution, the remainder in-
17 terest of a charitable remainder annuity trust or charitable
18 remainder unitrust shall be computed on the basis that
19 an amount equal to 5 percent of the net fair market value
20 of its assets (or a greater amount, if required under the
21 terms of the trust instrument) is to be distributed each
22 year.

23 “(f) CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES PERMITTED.—

24 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—If a trust would, but for
25 a qualified contingency, meet the requirements of

1 paragraph (1)(A) or (2)(A) of subsection (d), such
2 trust shall be treated as meeting such requirements.

3 “(2) VALUE DETERMINED WITHOUT REGARD
4 TO QUALIFIED CONTINGENCY.—For purposes of de-
5 termining the amount of any charitable contribution
6 (or the actuarial value of any interest), a qualified
7 contingency shall not be taken into account.

8 “(3) QUALIFIED CONTINGENCY.—For purposes
9 of this subsection, the term ‘qualified contingency’
10 means any provision of a trust which provides that,
11 upon the happening of a contingency, the payments
12 described in paragraph (1)(A) or (2)(A) of sub-
13 section (d) (as the case may be) will terminate not
14 later than such payments would otherwise terminate
15 under the trust.

16 “(g) QUALIFIED GRATUITOUS TRANSFER OF QUALI-
17 FIED EMPLOYER SECURITIES.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this sec-
19 tion, the term ‘qualified gratuitous transfer’ means
20 a transfer of qualified employer securities to an em-
21 ployee stock ownership plan (as defined in section
22 4975(e)(7) but only to the extent that—

23 “(A) the securities transferred previously
24 passed from a decedent dying before January 1,

1 2005, to a trust described in paragraph (1) or
2 (2) of subsection (d),

3 “(B) no deduction under section 404 is al-
4 lowable with respect to such transfer,

5 “(C) such plan contains the provisions re-
6 quired by paragraph (3),

7 “(D) such plan treats such securities as
8 being attributable to employer contributions but
9 without regard to the limitations otherwise ap-
10 plicable to such contributions under section
11 404, and

12 “(E) the employer whose employees are
13 covered by the plan described in this paragraph
14 files with the Secretary a verified written state-
15 ment consenting to the application of sections
16 4978 and 4979A with respect to such employer.

17 “(2) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘qualified gratu-
18 itous transfer’ shall not include a transfer of quali-
19 fied employer securities to an employee stock owner-
20 ship plan unless—

21 “(A) such plan was in existence on August
22 1, 1996,

23 “(B) at the time of the transfer, the dece-
24 dent and members of the decedent’s family
25 (within the meaning of section 171(a)(6)(D))

1 own (directly or through constructive ownership
2 rules) no more than 10 percent of the value of
3 the stock of the corporation referred to in para-
4 graph (4), and

5 “(C) immediately after the transfer, such
6 plan owns (after the application of section
7 318(a)(4) at least 60 percent of the value of the
8 outstanding stock of the corporation.

9 “(3) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—A plan contains
10 the provisions required by this paragraph if such
11 plan provides that—

12 “(A) the qualified employer securities so
13 transferred are allocated to plan participants in
14 a manner consistent with section 401(a)(4),

15 “(B) plan participants are entitled to di-
16 rect the plan as to the manner in which such
17 securities which are entitled to vote and are al-
18 located to the account of such participant are to
19 be voted,

20 “(C) an independent trustee votes the se-
21 curities so transferred which are not allocated
22 to plan participants,

23 “(D) each participant who is entitled to a
24 distribution from the plan has the rights de-

scribed in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 409(h)(1),

“(E) such securities are held in a suspense account under the plan to be allocated each year, up to the limitations under section 415(c), after first allocating all other annual additions for the limitation year, up to the limitations under sections 415 (c) and (e), and

“(F) on termination of the plan, all securities so transferred which are not allocated to plan participants as of such termination are to be transferred to, or for the use of, an organization described in section 101(c). For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘independent trustee’ means any trustee who is not a member of the family (within the meaning of section 171(a)(6)(D)) of the decedent or a 5-percent shareholder. A plan shall not fail to be treated as meeting the requirements of section 401(a) by reason of meeting the requirements of this subsection.

“(4) QUALIFIED EMPLOYER SECURITIES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified employer securities’ means employer securities (as defined in

1 section 409(l)) which are issued by a domestic cor-
2 poration—

3 “(A) which has no outstanding stock which
4 is readily tradable on an established securities
5 market, and

6 “(B) which has only 1 class of stock.

7 “(5) TREATMENT OF SECURITIES ALLOCATED
8 BY EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN TO PER-
9 SONS RELATED TO DECEDENT OR 5-PERCENT
10 SHAREHOLDERS.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If any portion of the
12 assets of the plan attributable to securities ac-
13 quired by the plan in a qualified gratuitous
14 transfer are allocated to the account of—

15 “(i) any person who is related to the
16 decedent (within the meaning of section
17 171(a)(5) or a member of the decedent’s
18 family (within the meaning of section
19 171(a)(6)(D), or

20 “(ii) any person who, at the time of
21 such allocation or at any time during the
22 1-year period ending on the date of the ac-
23 quisition of qualified employer securities by
24 the plan, is a 5-percent shareholder of the
25 employer maintaining the plan, the plan

1 shall be treated as having distributed (at
2 the time of such allocation) to such person
3 or shareholder the amount so allocated.

4 “(B) 5-PERCENT SHAREHOLDER.—For
5 purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘5-per-
6 cent shareholder’ means any person who owns
7 (directly or through the application of construc-
8 tive ownership rules) more than 5 percent of
9 the outstanding stock of the corporation which
10 issued such qualified employer securities or of
11 any corporation which is a member of the same
12 controlled group of corporations (within the
13 meaning of section 409(l)(4)) as such corpora-
14 tion.

15 “(C) CROSS REFERENCE.—For excise tax
16 on allocations described in subparagraph (A),
17 see section 4979A.

18 “(6) TAX ON FAILURE TO TRANSFER
19 UNALLOCATED SECURITIES TO CHARITY ON TERMI-
20 NATION OF PLAN.—If the requirements of paragraph
21 (3)(F) are not met with respect to any securities,
22 there is hereby imposed a tax on the employer main-
23 taining the plan in an amount equal to the sum of—

24 “(A) the amount of the increase in the tax
25 which would be imposed by chapter 11 if such

1 securities were not transferred as described in
 2 paragraph (1), and

3 “(B) interest on such amount at the un-
 4 derpayment rate under section 6621 (and com-
 5 pounded daily) from the due date for filing the
 6 return of the tax imposed by chapter 11.

7 **“SEC. 150. DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO EXCESS DISTRIBU-**
 8 **TION RULES.**

9 “(a) **UNDISTRIBUTED NET INCOME.**—For purposes
 10 of sections 150 through 152, the term ‘undistributed net
 11 income’ for any taxable year means the amount by which
 12 the distributable net income of the trust for such taxable
 13 year exceeds the sum of—

14 “(1) the amounts for such taxable year speci-
 15 fied in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 146(a),
 16 and

17 “(2) the amount of taxes imposed on the trust
 18 attributable to such distributable net income.

19 “(b) **ACCUMULATION DISTRIBUTION.**—For purposes
 20 of sections 150 through 152, except as provided in sub-
 21 section (c), the term ‘accumulation distribution’ means,
 22 for any taxable year of the trust, the amount by which—

23 “(1) the amounts specified in paragraph (2) of
 24 section 146(a) for such taxable year, exceed

1 “(2) distributable net income for such year re-
2 duced (but not below zero) by the amounts specified
3 in paragraph (1) of section 146(a).

4 For purposes of section 152 (other than subsection (c)
5 thereof, relating to multiple trusts), the amounts specified
6 in paragraph (2) of section 146(a) shall not include
7 amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be distrib-
8 uted to a beneficiary from a trust (other than a foreign
9 trust) as income accumulated before the birth of such ben-
10 eficiary or before such beneficiary attains the age of 21.
11 If the amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be
12 distributed by the trust for the taxable year do not exceed
13 the income of the trust for such year, there shall be no
14 accumulation distribution for such year.

15 “(c) EXCEPTION FOR ACCUMULATION DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CERTAIN DOMESTIC TRUSTS.—For purposes
16 of sections 150 through 152—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified
19 trust, any distribution in any taxable year beginning
20 after the date of the enactment of this subsection
21 shall be computed without regard to any undistrib-
22 uted net income.

23 “(2) QUALIFIED TRUST.—For purposes of this
24 subsection, the term ‘qualified trust’ means any
25 trust other than—

1 “(A) a foreign trust (or, except as provided
2 in regulations, a domestic trust which at any
3 time was a foreign trust), or

4 “(B) a trust created before March 1, 1984,
5 unless it is established that the trust would not
6 be aggregated with other trusts under section
7 143(f) if such section applied to such trust.

8 “(d) TAXES IMPOSED ON THE TRUST.—For purposes
9 of sections 150 through 152—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘taxes imposed
11 on the trust’ means the amount of the taxes which
12 are imposed for any taxable year of the trust under
13 this chapter (without regard to sections 150 through
14 152) and which, under regulations prescribed by the
15 Secretary, are properly allocable to the undistributed
16 portions of distributable net income and gains in ex-
17 cess of losses from sales or exchanges of capital as-
18 sets. The amount determined in the preceding sen-
19 tence shall be reduced by any amount of such taxes
20 deemed distributed under section 151(b) and (c) to
21 any beneficiary.

22 “(2) FOREIGN TRUSTS.—In the case of any for-
23 eign trust, the term ‘taxes imposed on the trust’ in-
24 cludes the amount, reduced as provided in the last
25 sentence of paragraph (1), of any income, war prof-

1 its, and excess profits taxes imposed by any foreign
2 country or possession of the United States on such
3 foreign trust which, as determined under paragraph
4 (1), are so properly allocable. Under rules or regula-
5 tions prescribed by the Secretary, in the case of any
6 foreign trust of which the settlor or another person
7 would be treated as owner of any portion of the
8 trust but for section 154(f), the term ‘taxes imposed
9 on the trust’ includes the allocable amount of any
10 income, war profits, and excess profits taxes imposed
11 by any foreign country or possession of the United
12 States on the settlor or such other person in respect
13 of trust income.

14 **“SEC. 151. ACCUMULATION DISTRIBUTION ALLOCATED TO**
15 **PRECEDING YEARS.**

16 “(a) AMOUNT ALLOCATED.—In the case of a trust
17 which is subject to sections 146 through 149, the amount
18 of the accumulation distribution of such trust for a taxable
19 year shall be deemed to be an amount within the meaning
20 of paragraph (2) of section 146(a) distributed on the last
21 day of each of the preceding taxable years, commencing
22 with the earliest of such years, to the extent that such
23 amount exceeds the total of any undistributed net income
24 for all earlier preceding taxable years. The amount deemed
25 to be distributed in any such preceding taxable year under

1 the preceding sentence shall not exceed the undistributed
2 net income for such preceding taxable year. For purposes
3 of this subsection, undistributed net income for each of
4 such preceding taxable years shall be computed without
5 regard to such accumulation distribution and without re-
6 gard to any accumulation distribution determined for any
7 succeeding taxable year.

8 “(b) TOTAL TAXES DEEMED DISTRIBUTED.—If any
9 portion of an accumulation distribution for any taxable
10 year is deemed under subsection (a) to be an amount with-
11 in the meaning of paragraph (2) of section 146(a) distrib-
12 uted on the last day of any preceding taxable year, and
13 such portion of such distribution is not less than the un-
14 distributed net income for such preceding taxable year, the
15 trust shall be deemed to have distributed on the last day
16 of such preceding taxable year an additional amount with-
17 in the meaning of paragraph (2) of section 146(a). Such
18 additional amount shall be equal to the taxes imposed on
19 the trust for such preceding taxable year attributable to
20 the undistributed net income. For purposes of this sub-
21 section, the undistributed net income and the taxes im-
22 posed on the trust for such preceding taxable year attrib-
23 utable to such undistributed net income shall be computed
24 without regard to such accumulation distribution and

1 without regard to any accumulation distribution deter-
2 mined for any succeeding taxable year.

3 “(c) PRO RATA PORTION OF TAXES DEEMED DIS-
4 TRIBUTED.—If any portion of an accumulation distribu-
5 tion for any taxable year is deemed under subsection (a)
6 to be an amount within the meaning of paragraph (2) of
7 section 146(a) distributed on the last day of any preceding
8 taxable year and such portion of the accumulation dis-
9 tribution is less than the undistributed net income for such
10 preceding taxable year, the trust shall be deemed to have
11 distributed on the last day of such preceding taxable year
12 an additional amount within the meaning of paragraph (2)
13 of section 146(a). Such additional amount shall be equal
14 to the taxes imposed on the trust for such taxable year
15 attributable to the undistributed net income multiplied by
16 the ratio of the portion of the accumulation distribution
17 to the undistributed net income of the trust for such year.
18 For purposes of this subsection, the undistributed net in-
19 come and the taxes imposed on the trust for such pre-
20 ceding taxable year attributable to such undistributed net
21 income shall be computed without regard to the accumula-
22 tion distribution and without regard to any accumulation
23 distribution determined for any succeeding taxable year.

24 “(d) RULE WHEN INFORMATION IS NOT AVAIL-
25 ABLE.—If adequate records are not available to determine

1 the proper application of this subchapter to an amount
 2 distributed by a trust, such amount shall be deemed to
 3 be an accumulation distribution consisting of undistrib-
 4 uted net income earned during the earliest preceding tax-
 5 able year of the trust in which it can be established that
 6 the trust was in existence.

7 “(e) DENIAL OF REFUND TO TRUSTS AND BENE-
 8 FICIARIES.—No refund or credit shall be allowed to a trust
 9 or a beneficiary of such trust for any preceding taxable
 10 year by reason of a distribution deemed to have been made
 11 by such trust in such year under this section.

12 **“SEC. 152. TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS DEEMED DISTRIB-**
 13 **UTED BY TRUST IN PRECEDING YEARS.**

14 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—The total of the amounts
 15 which are treated under section 151 as having been dis-
 16 tributed by a trust in a preceding taxable year shall be
 17 included in the income of a beneficiary of the trust when
 18 paid, credited, or required to be distributed to the extent
 19 that such total would have been included in the income
 20 of such beneficiary under section 147(a)(2) (and, with re-
 21 spect to any tax-exempt interest to which section 103 ap-
 22 plies, under section 147(b)) if such total had been paid
 23 to such beneficiary on the last day of such preceding tax-
 24 able year. The tax imposed by this subtitle on a beneficiary
 25 for a taxable year in which any such amount is included

1 in his income shall be determined only as provided in this
2 section and shall consist of the sum of—

3 “(1) a partial tax computed on the taxable in-
4 come reduced by an amount equal to the total of
5 such amounts, at the rate and in the manner as if
6 this section had not been enacted,

7 “(2) a partial tax determined as provided in
8 subsection (b) of this section, and

9 “(3) in the case of a foreign trust, the interest
10 charge determined as provided in section 152.

11 “(b) TAX ON DISTRIBUTION.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The partial tax imposed by
13 subsection (a)(2) shall be determined.

14 “(A) by determining the number of pre-
15 ceding taxable years of the trust on the last day
16 of which an amount is deemed under section
17 151(a) to have been distributed,

18 “(B) by taking from the 5 taxable years
19 immediately preceding the year of the accumu-
20 lation distribution the 1 taxable year for which
21 the beneficiary’s taxable income was the highest
22 and the 1 taxable year for which his taxable in-
23 come was the lowest,

24 “(C) by adding to the beneficiary’s taxable
25 income for each of the 3 taxable years remain-

1 ing after the application of subparagraph (B)
2 an amount determined by dividing the amount
3 deemed distributed under section 151 and re-
4 quired to be included in income under sub-
5 section (a) by the number of preceding taxable
6 years determined under subparagraph (A), and

7 “(D) by determining the average increase
8 in tax for the 3 taxable years referred to in sub-
9 paragraph (C) resulting from the application of
10 such subparagraph.

11 The partial tax imposed by subsection (a)(2) shall be
12 the excess (if any) of the average increase in tax de-
13 termined under subparagraph (D), multiplied by the
14 number of preceding taxable years determined under
15 subparagraph (A), over the amount of taxes (other
16 than the amount of taxes described in section
17 150(d)(2)) deemed distributed to the beneficiary
18 under sections 151 (b) and (c).

19 “(2) TREATMENT OF LOSS YEARS.—For pur-
20 poses of paragraph (1), the taxable income of the
21 beneficiary for any taxable year shall be deemed to
22 be not less than zero.

23 “(3) CERTAIN PRECEDING TAXABLE YEARS NOT
24 TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—For purposes of paragraph
25 (1), if the amount of the undistributed net income

1 deemed distributed in any preceding taxable year of
2 the trust is less than 25 percent of the amount of
3 the accumulation distribution divided by the number
4 of preceding taxable years to which the accumulation
5 distribution is allocated under section 151(a), the
6 number of preceding taxable years of the trust with
7 respect to which an amount is deemed distributed to
8 a beneficiary under section 151(a) shall be deter-
9 mined without regard to such year.

10 “(4) EFFECT OF OTHER ACCUMULATION DIS-
11 TRIBUTIONS.—In computing the partial tax under
12 paragraph (1) for any beneficiary, the income of
13 such beneficiary for each of his prior taxable years
14 shall include amounts previously deemed distributed
15 to such beneficiary in such year under section 151
16 as a result of prior accumulation distributions
17 (whether from the same or another trust).

18 “(5) MULTIPLE DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE SAME
19 TAXABLE YEAR.—In the case of accumulation dis-
20 tributions made from more than one trust which are
21 includible in the income of a beneficiary in the same
22 taxable year, the distributions shall be deemed to
23 have been made consecutively in whichever order the
24 beneficiary shall determine. Generation-skipping
25 transfer bears to the total accumulation distribution.

1 “(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR MULTIPLE TRUSTS.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If, in the same prior tax-
3 able year of the beneficiary in which any part of the
4 accumulation distribution from a trust (hereinafter
5 in this paragraph referred to as ‘third trust’) is
6 deemed under section 151(a) to have been distrib-
7 uted to such beneficiary, some part of prior distribu-
8 tions by each of 2 or more other trusts is deemed
9 under section 151(a) to have been distributed to
10 such beneficiary, then subsections (b) and (c) of sec-
11 tion 151 shall not apply with respect to such part
12 of the accumulation distribution from such third
13 trust.

14 “(2) ACCUMULATION DISTRIBUTIONS FROM
15 TRUST NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT UNLESS THEY
16 EQUAL OR EXCEED \$1,000.—For purposes of para-
17 graph (1), an accumulation distribution from a trust
18 to a beneficiary shall be taken into account only if
19 such distribution, when added to any prior accumu-
20 lation distributions from such trust which are
21 deemed under section 151(a) to have been distrib-
22 uted to such beneficiary for the same prior taxable
23 year of the beneficiary, equals or exceeds \$1,000.

1 **“SEC. 153. TRUST INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, AND CREDITS AT-**
2 **TRIBUTABLE TO GRANTORS AND OTHERS AS**
3 **SUBSTANTIAL OWNERS.**

4 “Where it is specified in sections 153 through 161
5 that the grantor or another person shall be treated as the
6 owner of any portion of a trust, there shall then be in-
7 cluded in computing the taxable income and credits of the
8 grantor or the other person those items of income, deduc-
9 tions, and credits against tax of the trust which are attrib-
10 utable to that portion of the trust to the extent that such
11 items would be taken into account under this chapter in
12 computing taxable income or credits against the tax of an
13 individual. Any remaining portion of the trust shall be
14 subject to sections 140 through 152. No items of a trust
15 shall be included in computing the taxable income and
16 credits of the grantor or of any other person solely on the
17 grounds of his dominion and control over the trust under
18 section 61 (relating to definition of gross income) or any
19 other provision of this title, except as specified in this sub-
20 part.

21 **“SEC. 154. DEFINITIONS AND RULES.**

22 “(a) ADVERSE PARTY.—For purposes of sections 153
23 through 160, ‘adverse party’ means any person having a
24 substantial beneficial interest in the trust which would be
25 adversely affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the
26 power which he possesses respecting the trust. A person

1 having a general power of appointment over the trust
2 property shall be deemed to have a beneficial interest in
3 the trust.

4 “(b) NONADVERSE PARTY.—For purposes of sections
5 153 through 160, ‘nonadverse party’ means any person
6 who is not an adverse party.

7 “(c) RELATED OR SUBORDINATE PARTY.—For pur-
8 poses of sections 153 through 161, ‘related or subordinate
9 party’ means any nonadverse party who is—

10 “(1) the grantor’s spouse if living with the
11 grantor;

12 “(2) any one of the following: The grantor’s fa-
13 ther, mother, issue, brother or sister; an employee of
14 the grantor; a corporation or any employee of a cor-
15 poration in which the stock holdings of the grantor
16 and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of
17 voting control; a subordinate employee of a corpora-
18 tion in which the grantor is an executive.

19 For purposes of subsection (f) and sections 156 and 157,
20 a related or subordinate party shall be presumed to be
21 subservient to the grantor in respect of the exercise or
22 nonexercise of the powers conferred on him unless such
23 party is shown not to be subservient by a preponderance
24 of the evidence.

1 “(d) RULE WHERE POWER IS SUBJECT TO CONDI-
2 TION PRECEDENT.—A person shall be considered to have
3 a power described in sections 153 through 161 even
4 though the exercise of the power is subject to a precedent
5 giving of notice or takes effect only on the expiration of
6 a certain period after the exercise of the power.

7 “(e) GRANTOR TREATED AS HOLDING ANY POWER
8 OR INTEREST OF GRANTOR’S SPOUSE.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of sections
10 153 through 160, a grantor shall be treated as hold-
11 ing any power or interest held by—

12 “(A) any individual who was the spouse of
13 the grantor at the time of the creation of such
14 power or interest, or

15 “(B) any individual who became the spouse
16 of the grantor after the creation of such power
17 or interest, but only with respect to periods
18 after such individual became the spouse of the
19 grantor.

20 “(2) MARITAL STATUS.—For purposes of para-
21 graph (1)(A), an individual legally separated from
22 his spouse under a decree of divorce or of separate
23 maintenance shall not be considered as married.

24 “(f) RULES NOT TO RESULT IN FOREIGN OWNER-
25 SHIP.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other
2 provision in sections 153 through 160, sections 153
3 through 160 shall apply only to the extent such ap-
4 plication results in an amount (if any) being cur-
5 rently taken into account (directly or through 1 or
6 more entities) under this chapter in computing the
7 income of a citizen or resident of the United States
8 or a domestic corporation.

9 “(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

10 “(A) CERTAIN REVOCABLE AND IRREV-
11 OCABLE TRUSTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not
12 apply to any portion of a trust if—

13 “(i) the power to revest absolutely in
14 the grantor title to the trust property to
15 which such portion is attributable is exer-
16 cisable solely by the grantor without the
17 approval or consent of any other person or
18 with the consent of a related or subordi-
19 nate party who is subservient to the grant-
20 or, or

21 “(ii) the only amounts distributable
22 from such portion (whether income or cor-
23 pus) during the lifetime of the grantor are
24 amounts distributable to the grantor or the
25 spouse of the grantor.

1 “(B) COMPENSATORY TRUSTS.—Except as
2 provided in regulations, paragraph (1) shall not
3 apply to any portion of a trust distributions
4 from which are taxable as compensation for
5 services rendered.

6 “(3) SPECIAL RULES.—Except as otherwise
7 provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary,
8 a controlled foreign corporation shall be treated as
9 a domestic corporation for purposes of paragraph
10 (1).

11 “(4) RECHARACTERIZATION OF PURPORTED
12 GIFTS.—In the case of any transfer directly or indi-
13 rectly from a partnership or foreign corporation
14 which the transferee treats as a gift or bequest, the
15 Secretary may recharacterize such transfer in such
16 circumstances as the Secretary determines to be ap-
17 propriate to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of
18 this subsection.

19 “(5) SPECIAL RULE WHERE GRANTOR IS FOR-
20 EIGN PERSON.—If—

21 “(A) but for this subsection, a foreign per-
22 son would be treated as the owner of any por-
23 tion of a trust, and

24 “(B) such trust has a beneficiary who is a
25 United States person, such beneficiary shall be

1 treated as the grantor of such portion to the ex-
2 tent such beneficiary has made (directly or indi-
3 rectly) transfers of property (other than in a
4 sale for full and adequate consideration) to
5 such foreign person.

6 “(6) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pre-
7 scribe such regulations as may be necessary or ap-
8 propriate to carry out the purposes of this sub-
9 section, including regulations providing that para-
10 graph (1) shall not apply in appropriate cases.

11 **“SEC. 155. REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.**

12 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—The grantor shall be treated
13 as the owner of any portion of a trust in which he has
14 a reversionary interest in either the corpus or the income
15 therefrom, if, as of the inception of that portion of the
16 trust, the value of such interest exceeds 5 percent of the
17 value of such portion.

18 “(b) REVERSIONARY INTEREST TAKING EFFECT AT
19 DEATH OF MINOR LINEAL DESCENDANT BENE-
20 FICIARY.—In the case of any beneficiary who—

21 “(1) is a lineal descendant of the grantor, and

22 “(2) holds all of the present interests in any
23 portion of a trust, the grantor shall not be treated
24 under subsection (a) as the owner of such portion
25 solely by reason of a reversionary interest in such

1 portion which takes effect upon the death of such
2 beneficiary before such beneficiary attains age 21.

3 “(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR DETERMINING VALUE OF
4 REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—For purposes of subsection
5 (a), the value of the grantor’s reversionary interest shall
6 be determined by assuming the maximum exercise of dis-
7 cretion in favor of the grantor.

8 “(d) POSTPONEMENT OF DATE SPECIFIED FOR RE-
9 ACQUISITION.—Any postponement of the date specified for
10 the reacquisition of possession or enjoyment of the rever-
11 sionary interest shall be treated as a new transfer in trust
12 commencing with the date on which the postponement is
13 effective and terminating with the date prescribed by the
14 postponement. However, income for any period shall not
15 be included in the income of the grantor by reason of the
16 preceding sentence if such income would not be so includ-
17 ible in the absence of such postponement.

18 **“SEC. 156. POWER TO CONTROL BENEFICIAL ENJOYMENT.**

19 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—The grantor shall be treated
20 as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which
21 the beneficial enjoyment of the corpus or the income there-
22 from is subject to a power of disposition, exercisable by
23 the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the
24 approval or consent of any adverse party.

1 “(b) EXCEPTIONS FOR CERTAIN POWERS.—Sub-
2 section (a) shall not apply to the following powers regard-
3 less of by whom held:

4 “(1) POWER TO APPLY INCOME TO SUPPORT OF
5 A DEPENDENT.—A power described in section
6 159(b) to the extent that the grantor would not be
7 subject to tax under that section.

8 “(2) POWER AFFECTING BENEFICIAL ENJOY-
9 MENT ONLY AFTER OCCURRENCE OF EVENT.—A
10 power, the exercise of which can only affect the ben-
11 efiticial enjoyment of the income for a period com-
12 mencing after the occurrence of an event such that
13 a grantor would not be treated as the owner under
14 section 155 if the power were a reversionary inter-
15 est; but the grantor may be treated as the owner
16 after the occurrence of the event unless the power is
17 relinquished.

18 “(3) POWER EXERCISABLE ONLY BY WILL.—A
19 power exercisable only by will, other than a power in
20 the grantor to appoint by will the income of the
21 trust where the income is accumulated for such dis-
22 position by the grantor or may be so accumulated in
23 the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse party,
24 or both, without the approval or consent of any ad-
25 verse party.

1 “(4) POWER TO ALLOCATE AMONG CHARITABLE
2 BENEFICIARIES.—A power to determine the bene-
3 ficial enjoyment of the corpus or the income there-
4 from if the corpus or income is irrevocably payable
5 for a purpose specified in section 101(c) (relating to
6 definition of charitable contributions) or to an em-
7 ployee stock ownership plan (as defined in section
8 4975(e)(7)) in a qualified gratuitous transfer (as de-
9 fined in section 149(g)(1)).

10 “(5) POWER TO DISTRIBUTE CORPUS.—A
11 power to distribute corpus either—

12 “(A) to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries
13 or to or for a class of beneficiaries (whether or
14 not income beneficiaries) provided that the
15 power is limited by a reasonably definite stand-
16 ard which is set forth in the trust instrument;
17 or

18 “(B) to or for any current income bene-
19 ficiary, provided that the distribution of corpus
20 must be chargeable against the proportionate
21 share of corpus held in trust for the payment
22 of income to the beneficiary as if the corpus
23 constituted a separate trust.

24 A power does not fall within the powers described in
25 this paragraph if any person has a power to add to

1 the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of bene-
2 ficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus,
3 except where such action is to provide for after-born
4 or after-adopted children.

5 “(6) POWER TO WITHHOLD INCOME TEMPO-
6 RARILY.—A power to distribute or apply income to
7 or for any current income beneficiary or to accumu-
8 late the income for him, provided that any accumu-
9 lated income must ultimately be payable—

10 “(A) to the beneficiary from whom dis-
11 tribution or application is withheld, to his es-
12 tate, or to his appointees (or persons named as
13 alternate takers in default of appointment) pro-
14 vided that such beneficiary possesses a power of
15 appointment which does not exclude from the
16 class of possible appointees any person other
17 than the beneficiary, his estate, his creditors, or
18 the creditors of his estate, or

19 “(B) on termination of the trust, or in con-
20 junction with a distribution of corpus which is
21 augmented by such accumulated income, to the
22 current income beneficiaries in shares which
23 have been irrevocably specified in the trust in-
24 strument.

1 Accumulated income shall be considered so payable
2 although it is provided that if any beneficiary does
3 not survive a date of distribution which could rea-
4 sonably have been expected to occur within the bene-
5 ficiary's lifetime, the share of the deceased bene-
6 ficiary is to be paid to his appointees or to one or
7 more designated alternate takers (other than the
8 grantor or the grantor's estate) whose shares have
9 been irrevocably specified. A power does not fall
10 within the powers described in this paragraph if any
11 person has a power to add to the beneficiary or
12 beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated
13 to receive the income or corpus except where such
14 action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted
15 children.

16 “(7) POWER TO WITHHOLD INCOME DURING
17 DISABILITY OF A BENEFICIARY.—A power exer-
18 cisable only during—

19 “(A) the existence of a legal disability of
20 any current income beneficiary, or

21 “(B) the period during which any income
22 beneficiary shall be under the age of 21 years,
23 to distribute or apply income to or for such
24 beneficiary or to accumulate and add the in-
25 come to corpus. A power does not fall within

1 the powers described in this paragraph if any
2 person has a power to add to the beneficiary or
3 beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries des-
4 ignated to receive the income or corpus, except
5 where such action is to provide for after-born or
6 after-adopted children.

7 “(8) POWER TO ALLOCATE BETWEEN CORPUS
8 AND INCOME.—A power to allocate receipts and dis-
9 bursements as between corpus and income, even
10 though expressed in broad language.

11 “(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN POWERS OF INDE-
12 PENDENT TRUSTEES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
13 a power solely exercisable (without the approval or consent
14 of any other person) by a trustee or trustees, none of
15 whom is the grantor, and no more than half of whom are
16 related or subordinate parties who are subservient to the
17 wishes of the grantor—

18 “(1) to distribute, apportion, or accumulate in-
19 come to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to,
20 for, or within a class of beneficiaries; or

21 “(2) to pay out corpus to or for a beneficiary
22 or beneficiaries or to or for a class of beneficiaries
23 (whether or not income beneficiaries).

24 A power does not fall within the powers described in this
25 subsection if any person has a power to add to the bene-

1 ficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries des-
2 ignated to receive the income or corpus, except where such
3 action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted chil-
4 dren. For periods during which an individual is the spouse
5 of the grantor (within the meaning of section 154(e)(2)),
6 any reference in this subsection to the grantor shall be
7 treated as including a reference to such individual.

8 “(d) POWER TO ALLOCATE INCOME IF LIMITED BY
9 A STANDARD.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a power
10 solely exercisable (without the approval or consent of any
11 other person) by a trustee or trustees, none of whom is
12 the grantor or spouse living with the grantor, to distribute,
13 apportion, or accumulate income to or for a beneficiary
14 or beneficiaries, or to, for, or within a class of bene-
15 ficiaries, whether or not the conditions of paragraph (6)
16 or (7) of subsection (b) are satisfied, if such power is lim-
17 ited by a reasonably definite external standard which is
18 set forth in the trust instrument. A power does not fall
19 within the powers described in this subsection if any per-
20 son has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries
21 or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the in-
22 come or corpus except where such action is to provide for
23 after-born or after-adopted children.

1 **“SEC. 157. ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS.**

2 “The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any
3 portion of a trust in respect of which—

4 “(1) POWER TO DEAL FOR LESS THAN ADE-
5 QUATE AND FULL CONSIDERATION.—A power exer-
6 cisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or
7 both, without the approval or consent of any adverse
8 party enables the grantor or any person to purchase,
9 exchange, or otherwise deal with or dispose of the
10 corpus or the income therefrom for less than an ade-
11 quate consideration in money or money’s worth.

12 “(2) POWER TO BORROW WITHOUT ADEQUATE
13 INTEREST OR SECURITY.—A power exercisable by
14 the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, enables
15 the grantor to borrow the corpus or income, directly
16 or indirectly, without adequate interest or without
17 adequate security except where a trustee (other than
18 the grantor) is authorized under a general lending
19 power to make loans to any person without regard
20 to interest or security.

21 “(3) BORROWING OF THE TRUST FUNDS.—The
22 grantor has directly or indirectly borrowed the cor-
23 pus or income and has not completely repaid the
24 loan, including any interest, before the beginning of
25 the taxable year. The preceding sentence shall not
26 apply to a loan which provides for adequate interest

1 and adequate security, if such loan is made by a
2 trustee other than the grantor and other than a re-
3 lated or subordinate trustee subservient to the
4 grantor. For periods during which an individual is
5 the spouse of the grantor (within the meaning of
6 section 154(e)(2)), any reference in this paragraph
7 to the grantor shall be treated as including a ref-
8 erence to such individual.

9 “(4) GENERAL POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—

10 A power of administration is exercisable in a non-
11 fiduciary capacity by any person without the ap-
12 proval or consent of any person in a fiduciary capac-
13 ity. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘power
14 of administration’ means any one or more of the fol-
15 lowing powers: (A) a power to vote or direct the vot-
16 ing of stock or other securities of a corporation in
17 which the holdings of the grantor and the trust are
18 significant from the viewpoint of voting control; (B)
19 a power to control the investment of the trust funds
20 either by directing investments or reinvestments, or
21 by vetoing proposed investments or reinvestments, to
22 the extent that the trust funds consist of stocks or
23 securities of corporations in which the holdings of
24 the grantor and the trust are significant from the
25 viewpoint of voting control; or (C) a power to reac-

1 quire the trust corpus by substituting other property
2 of an equivalent value.

3 **“SEC. 158. POWER TO REVOKE.**

4 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—The grantor shall be treated
5 as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not
6 he is treated as such owner under any other provision of
7 this part, where at any time the power to revest in the
8 grantor title to such portion is exercisable by the grantor
9 or a non-adverse party, or both.

10 “(b) POWER AFFECTING BENEFICIAL ENJOYMENT
11 ONLY AFTER OCCURRENCE OF EVENT.—Subsection (a)
12 shall not apply to a power the exercise of which can only
13 affect the beneficial enjoyment of the income for a period
14 commencing after the occurrence of an event such that
15 a grantor would not be treated as the owner under section
16 155 if the power were a reversionary interest. But the
17 grantor may be treated as the owner after the occurrence
18 of such event unless the power is relinquished.

19 **“SEC. 159. INCOME FOR BENEFIT OF GRANTOR.**

20 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—The grantor shall be treated
21 as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not
22 he is treated as such owner under section 156, whose in-
23 come without the approval or consent of any adverse party
24 is, or, in the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse
25 party, or both, may be—

1 “(1) distributed to the grantor or the grantor’s
2 spouse;

3 “(2) held or accumulated for future distribution
4 to the grantor or the grantor’s spouse; or

5 “(3) applied to the payment of premiums on
6 policies of insurance on the life of the grantor or the
7 grantor’s spouse (except policies of insurance irrev-
8 ocably payable for a purpose specified in section
9 101(c) (relating to definition of charitable contribu-
10 tions)).

11 This subsection shall not apply to a power the exercise
12 of which can only affect the beneficial enjoyment of the
13 income for a period commencing after the occurrence of
14 an event such that the grantor would not be treated as
15 the owner under section 153 if the power were a rever-
16 sionary interest; but the grantor may be treated as the
17 owner after the occurrence of the event unless the power
18 is relinquished.

19 “(b) OBLIGATIONS OF SUPPORT.—Income of a trust
20 shall not be considered taxable to the grantor under sub-
21 section (a) or any other provision of this chapter merely
22 because such income in the discretion of another person,
23 the trustee, or the grantor acting as trustee or co-trustee,
24 may be applied or distributed for the support or mainte-
25 nance of a beneficiary (other than the grantor’s spouse)

1 whom the grantor is legally obligated to support or main-
2 tain, except to the extent that such income is so applied
3 or distributed. In cases where the amounts so applied or
4 distributed are paid out of corpus or out of other than
5 income for the taxable year, such amounts shall be consid-
6 ered to be an amount paid or credited within the meaning
7 of paragraph (2) of section 146(a) and shall be taxed to
8 the grantor under section 147.

9 **“SEC. 160. PERSON OTHER THAN GRANTOR TREATED AS**
10 **SUBSTANTIAL OWNER.**

11 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—A person other than the
12 grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of
13 a trust with respect to which:

14 “(1) such person has a power exercisable solely
15 by himself to vest the corpus or the income there-
16 from in himself, or

17 “(2) such person has previously partially re-
18 leased or otherwise modified such a power and after
19 the release or modification retains such control as
20 would, within the principles of sections 153 to 159,
21 inclusive, subject a grantor of a trust to treatment
22 as the owner thereof.

23 “(b) EXCEPTION WHERE GRANTOR IS TAXABLE.—
24 Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a power over
25 income, as originally granted or thereafter modified, if the

1 grantor of the trust or a transferor (to whom section 161
2 applies) is otherwise treated as the owner under sections
3 153 through 159 or section 161.

4 “(c) OBLIGATIONS OF SUPPORT.—Subsection (a)
5 shall not apply to a power which enables such person, in
6 the capacity of trustee or cotrustee, merely to apply the
7 income of the trust to the support or maintenance of a
8 person whom the holder of the power is obligated to sup-
9 port or maintain except to the extent that such income
10 is so applied. In cases where the amounts so applied or
11 distributed are paid out of corpus or out of other than
12 income of the taxable year, such amounts shall be consid-
13 ered to be an amount paid or credited within the meaning
14 of paragraph (2) of section 146(a) and shall be taxed to
15 the holder of the power under section 147.

16 “(d) EFFECT OF RENUNCIATION OR DISCLAIMER.—
17 Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a power
18 which has been renounced or disclaimed within a reason-
19 able time after the holder of the power first became aware
20 of its existence.

21 **“SEC. 161. FOREIGN TRUSTS HAVING ONE OR MORE**
22 **UNITED STATES BENEFICIARIES.**

23 “(a) TRANSFEROR TREATED AS OWNER.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A United States person
25 who directly or indirectly transfers property to a for-

1 eign trust (other than a trust described in section
2 6048(a)(3)(B)(ii)) shall be treated as the owner for
3 his taxable year of the portion of such trust attrib-
4 utable to such property if for such year there is a
5 United States beneficiary of any portion of such
6 trust.

7 “(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not
8 apply—

9 “(A) TRANSFERS BY REASON OF DEATH.—
10 To any transfer by reason of the death of the
11 transferor.

12 “(B) TRANSFERS AT FAIR MARKET
13 VALUE.—To any transfer of property to a trust
14 in exchange for consideration of at least the fair
15 market value of the transferred property. For
16 purposes of the preceding sentence, consider-
17 ation other than cash shall be taken into ac-
18 count at its fair market value.

19 “(3) CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS NOT TAKEN INTO
20 ACCOUNT UNDER FAIR MARKET VALUE EXCEP-
21 TION.—

22 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In determining wheth-
23 er paragraph (2)(B) applies to any transfer by
24 a person described in clause (ii) or (iii) of sub-

1 paragraph (C), there shall not be taken into ac-
2 count—

3 “(i) except as provided in regulations,
4 any obligation of a person described in
5 subparagraph (C), and

6 “(ii) to the extent provided in regula-
7 tions, any obligation which is guaranteed
8 by a person described in subparagraph (C).

9 “(B) TREATMENT OF PRINCIPAL PAY-
10 MENTS ON OBLIGATION.—Principal payments
11 by the trust on any obligation referred to in
12 subparagraph (A) shall be taken into account
13 on and after the date of the payment in deter-
14 mining the portion of the trust attributable to
15 the property transferred.

16 “(C) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons
17 described in this subparagraph are—

18 “(i) the trust,

19 “(ii) any grantor, owner, or bene-
20 ficiary of the trust, and

21 “(iii) any person who is related (with-
22 in the meaning of section 143(i)(2)(B) to
23 any grantor, owner, or beneficiary of the
24 trust.

1 “(4) SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO FOREIGN
2 GRANTOR WHO LATER BECOMES A UNITED STATES
3 PERSON.—

4 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If a nonresident alien
5 individual has a residency starting date within
6 5 years after directly or indirectly transferring
7 property to a foreign trust, this section and sec-
8 tion 6048 shall be applied as if such individual
9 transferred to such trust on the residency start-
10 ing date an amount equal to the portion of such
11 trust attributable to the property transferred by
12 such individual to such trust in such transfer.

13 “(B) TREATMENT OF UNDISTRIBUTED IN-
14 COME.—For purposes of this section, undistrib-
15 uted net income for periods before such individ-
16 ual’s residency starting date shall be taken into
17 account in determining the portion of the trust
18 which is attributable to property transferred by
19 such individual to such trust but shall not oth-
20 erwise be taken into account.

21 “(C) RESIDENCY STARTING DATE.—For
22 purposes of this paragraph, an individual’s resi-
23 dency starting date is the residency starting
24 date determined under section 7701(b)(2)(A).

25 “(5) OUTBOUND TRUST MIGRATIONS.—If—

1 “(A) an individual who is a citizen or resi-
 2 dent of the United States transferred property
 3 to a trust which was not a foreign trust, and

4 “(B) such trust becomes a foreign trust
 5 while such individual is alive, then this section
 6 and section 6048 shall be applied as if such in-
 7 dividual transferred to such trust on the date
 8 such trust becomes a foreign trust an amount
 9 equal to the portion of such trust attributable
 10 to the property previously transferred by such
 11 individual to such trust. A rule similar to the
 12 rule of paragraph (4)(B) shall apply for pur-
 13 poses of this paragraph.

14 “(b) TRUSTS ACQUIRING UNITED STATES BENE-
 15 FICIARIES.—If—

16 “(1) subsection (a) applies to a trust for the
 17 transferor’s taxable year, and

18 “(2) subsection (a) would have applied to the
 19 trust for his immediately preceding taxable year but
 20 for the fact that for such preceding taxable year
 21 there was no United States beneficiary for any por-
 22 tion of the trust, then, for purposes of this chapter,
 23 the transferor shall be treated as having income for
 24 the taxable year (in addition to his other income for
 25 such year) equal to the undistributed net income (at

1 the close of such immediately preceding taxable
2 year) attributable to the portion of the trust referred
3 to in subsection (a).

4 “(c) TRUSTS TREATED AS HAVING A UNITED
5 STATES BENEFICIARY.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this sec-
7 tion, a trust shall be treated as having a United
8 States beneficiary for the taxable year unless—

9 “(A) under the terms of the trust, no part
10 of the income or corpus of the trust may be
11 paid or accumulated during the taxable year to
12 or for the benefit of a United States person,
13 and

14 “(B) if the trust were terminated at any
15 time during the taxable year, no part of the in-
16 come or corpus of such trust could be paid to
17 or for the benefit of a United States person.

18 “(2) ATTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP.—For pur-
19 poses of paragraph (1), an amount shall be treated
20 as paid or accumulated to or for the benefit of a
21 United States person if such amount is paid to or
22 accumulated for a foreign corporation, foreign part-
23 nership, or foreign trust or estate, and—

1 “(A) in the case of a foreign corporation,
2 such corporation is a controlled foreign corpora-
3 tion,

4 “(B) in the case of a foreign partnership,
5 a United States person is a partner of such
6 partnership, or

7 “(C) in the case of a foreign trust or es-
8 tate, such trust or estate has a United States
9 beneficiary (within the meaning of paragraph
10 (1)).

11 “(3) CERTAIN UNITED STATES BENEFICIARIES
12 DISREGARDED.—A beneficiary shall not be treated
13 as a United States person in applying this section
14 with respect to any transfer of property to foreign
15 trust if such beneficiary first became a United
16 States person more than 5 years after the date of
17 such transfer.

18 “(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe
19 such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to
20 carry out the purposes of this section.

21 **“SEC. 162. LIMITATION ON CHARITABLE DEDUCTION.**

22 “‘In computing the deduction allowable under section
23 142(c) to a trust, no amount otherwise allowable under
24 section 142(c) as a deduction shall be allowed as a deduc-

1 tion with respect to income of the taxable year which is
2 allocable to unrelated business income for such year.

3 **“SEC. 163. INCOME OF AN ESTATE OR TRUST IN CASE OF DI-**
4 **VORCE, ETC.**

5 “(a) INCLUSION IN GROSS INCOME OF WIFE.—There
6 shall be included in the gross income of a wife who is di-
7 vorced or legally separated under a decree of divorce or
8 of separate maintenance (or who is separated from her
9 husband under a written separation agreement) the
10 amount of the income of any trust which such wife is enti-
11 tled to receive and which, except for this section, would
12 be includible in the gross income of her husband, and such
13 amount shall not, despite any other provision of this sub-
14 title, be includible in the gross income of such husband.
15 This subsection shall not apply to that part of any such
16 income of the trust which the terms of the decree, written
17 separation agreement, or trust instrument fix, in terms
18 of an amount of money or a portion of such income, as
19 a sum which is payable for the support of minor children
20 of such husband. In case such income is less than the
21 amount specified in the decree, agreement, or instrument,
22 for the purpose of applying the preceding sentence, such
23 income, to the extent of such sum payable for such sup-
24 port, shall be considered a payment for such support.

1 “(b) WIFE CONSIDERED A BENEFICIARY.—For pur-
 2 poses of computing the taxable income of the estate or
 3 trust and the taxable income of a wife to whom subsection
 4 (a) applies, such wife shall be considered as the bene-
 5 ficiary.

6 “(c) CROSS REFERENCE.—For definitions of ‘hus-
 7 band’ and ‘wife’, as used in this section, see section
 8 7701(a)(17).

9 **“SEC. 164. RECOGNITION OF GAIN ON CERTAIN TRANSFERS**
 10 **TO CERTAIN FOREIGN TRUSTS AND ESTATES.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in regula-
 12 tions, in the case of any transfer of property by a United
 13 States person to a foreign estate or trust, for purposes
 14 of this subtitle, such transfer shall be treated as a sale
 15 or exchange for an amount equal to the fair market value
 16 of the property transferred, and the transferor shall recog-
 17 nize as gain the excess of—

18 “(1) the fair market value of the property so
 19 transferred, over

20 “(2) the adjusted basis (for purposes of deter-
 21 mining gain) of such property in the hands of the
 22 transferor.

23 “(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
 24 a transfer to a trust by a United States person to the

1 extent that any person is treated as the owner of such
2 trust under section 153.

3 “(c) TREATMENT OF TRUSTS WHICH BECOME FOR-
4 EIGN TRUSTS.—If a trust which is not a foreign trust be-
5 comes a foreign trust, such trust shall be treated for pur-
6 poses of this section as having transferred, immediately
7 before becoming a foreign trust, all of its assets to a for-
8 eign trust.

9 **“SEC. 165. TREATMENT OF FUNERAL TRUSTS.**

10 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified funeral
11 trust, sections 144 through 161 shall not apply, and no
12 deduction shall be allowed by section 142(b).

13 “(b) QUALIFIED FUNERAL TRUST.—‘Qualified fu-
14 neral trust’ means any trust (other than a foreign trust)
15 if—

16 “(1) the trust arises as a result of a contract
17 with a person engaged in the trade or business of
18 providing funeral or burial services or property nec-
19 essary to provide such services,

20 “(2) the sole purpose of the trust is to hold, in-
21 vest, and reinvest funds in the trust and to use such
22 funds solely to make payments for such services or
23 property for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the
24 trust,

1 “(3) the only beneficiaries of such trust are in-
2 dividuals with respect to whom such services or
3 property are to be provided at their death under
4 contracts described in paragraph (1),

5 “(4) the only contributions to the trust are con-
6 tributions by or for the benefit of such beneficiaries,

7 “(5) the trustee elects the application of this
8 subsection, and

9 “(6) the trust would (but for the election de-
10 scribed in paragraph (5)) be treated as owned under
11 sections 153 through 161 by the purchasers of the
12 contracts described in paragraph (1).

13 “(c) DOLLAR LIMITATION ON CONTRIBUTIONS.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any trust which accepts
15 aggregate contributions by or for the benefit of an
16 individual in excess of \$7,000 shall not be a quali-
17 fied funeral trust.

18 “(2) RELATED TRUSTS.—For purposes of para-
19 graph (1), all trusts having trustees which are re-
20 lated persons shall be treated as 1 trust. For pur-
21 poses of the preceding sentence, persons are related
22 if—

23 “(A) the relationship between such persons
24 is described in section 171(a)(5), or

1 “(B) the Secretary determines that treat-
2 ing such persons as related is necessary to pre-
3 vent avoidance of the purposes of this section.

4 “(3) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of
5 any contract referred to in subsection (b)(1) which
6 is entered into during any calendar year after 2007,
7 the dollar amount referred to in paragraph (1) shall
8 be adjusted for inflation in accordance with section
9 25.

10 “(d) APPLICATION OF RATE SCHEDULE.—Section
11 140(b) shall be applied to each qualified funeral trust by
12 treating each beneficiary’s interest in each such trust as
13 a separate trust.

14 “(e) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS REFUNDED TO PUR-
15 CHASER ON CANCELLATION.—No gain or loss shall be rec-
16 ognized to a purchaser of a contract described in sub-
17 section (b)(1) by reason of any payment from such trust
18 to such purchaser by reason of cancellation of such con-
19 tract. If any payment referred to in the preceding sentence
20 consists of property other than money, the basis of such
21 property in the hands of such purchaser shall be the same
22 as the trust’s basis in such property immediately before
23 the payment.

1 “(f) SIMPLIFIED REPORTING.—The Secretary may
2 prescribe rules for simplified reporting of all trusts having
3 a single trustee.

4 **“SEC. 166. INCOME IN RESPECT OF A DECEDENT.**

5 “(a) INCLUSION IN GROSS INCOME.—

6 “(1) GENERAL USE.—The amount of all items
7 of gross income in respect of a decedent which are
8 not properly includible in respect of a taxable period
9 in which falls the date of his death, or a prior pe-
10 riod, shall be included in gross income, for the tax-
11 able year when received, of—

12 “(A) the estate of the decedent, if the right
13 to receive the amount is acquired by the dece-
14 dent’s estate,

15 “(B) the person who, by reason of the
16 death of the decedent, acquires the right to re-
17 ceive the amount, if the right to receive the
18 amount is not acquired by the decedent’s estate
19 from the decedent,

20 “(C) the person who acquires from the de-
21 cedent the right to receive the amount by be-
22 quest, devise or inheritance, if the amount is re-
23 ceived after a distribution by the decedent’s es-
24 tate of such right.

1 “(2) DEFINITION.—The Secretary shall pre-
 2 scribe regulations on the treatment of income from
 3 sales of rights to receive income and installment
 4 sales.

5 “(b) The amount of any homeowner deduction or for-
 6 eign tax credit in respect of a decedent which is not prop-
 7 erly allowable to the decedent with respect to the taxable
 8 period in which falls the date of his death, or a prior pe-
 9 riod, shall be allowed in accordance with regulations that
 10 reflect the principles of section 691(b) of the Internal Rev-
 11 enue Code of 1986.

12 **“Subchapter II—Definitions and Rules of** 13 **Application**

“Sec. 171. Definitions.

“Sec. 172. Rules of application.

14 **“SEC. 171. DEFINITIONS.**

15 “(a) IN GENERAL.—When used in this chapter,
 16 where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly in-
 17 compatible with the intent thereof—

18 “(1) BUSINESS ENTITY.—The definition of
 19 ‘business entity’ in section 206 (relating to the busi-
 20 ness tax) shall apply.

21 “(2) BUSINESS TAX.—‘Business tax’ and ‘Sim-
 22 plified USA Tax for businesses’ mean the tax im-
 23 posed by section 201 and, to the extent required by
 24 the context, the provisions of chapter 2.

1 “(3) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—‘In-
2 ternal Revenue Code of 1986’ means the Internal
3 Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect immediately be-
4 fore the enactment of the Simplified USA Tax Act
5 of 2006.

6 “(4) UNITED STATES.—‘United States’ means
7 the States and the District of Columbia.

8 “(5) RELATED PARTY.—‘Related party’
9 means—

10 “(A) Members of a family, as defined in
11 paragraph (6)(D);

12 “(B) An individual and a business entity
13 more than 50 percent in value of which is
14 owned, directly or indirectly, by or for such in-
15 dividual (applying rules of constructive owner-
16 ship);

17 “(C) Two business entities that are eligible
18 to file a consolidated return under chapter 2;

19 “(D) A grantor and a fiduciary of any
20 trust;

21 “(E) A fiduciary of a trust and a fiduciary
22 of another trust, if the same person is a grantor
23 of both trusts;

24 “(F) A fiduciary of a trust and a bene-
25 ficiary of such trust;

1 “(G) A fiduciary of a trust and a bene-
2 ficiary of another trust, if the same person is
3 a grantor of both trusts;

4 “(H) A fiduciary of a trust and a corpora-
5 tion more than 50 percent in value of the out-
6 standing stock of which is owned, directly or in-
7 directly, by or for the trust or by or for a per-
8 son who is a grantor of the trust;

9 “(I) A person and an organization to
10 which section 251 (relating to certain edu-
11 cational and charitable organizations which are
12 exempt from tax) applies and which is con-
13 trolled directly or indirectly by such person or
14 (if such person is an individual) by members of
15 the family of such individual;

16 “(J) Two business entities if the same per-
17 sons own more than 50 percent of the value of
18 each (applying rules of constructive ownership),
19 with value measured by—

20 “(i) the value of the outstanding stock
21 in the case of a corporation,

22 “(ii) the capital interest or the profits
23 interest, whichever is greater, in the case
24 of a partnership or limited liability com-
25 pany;

1 “(K) Except in the case of a sale or ex-
2 change in satisfaction of a pecuniary bequest,
3 an executor of an estate and a beneficiary of
4 such estate.

5 “(6) CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP.—For pur-
6 poses of determining, in applying paragraph (5), the
7 ownership of a business entity—

8 “(A) Stock or other equity interest owned,
9 directly or indirectly, by or for a corporation,
10 partnership, estate, or trust shall be considered
11 as being owned proportionately by or for its
12 shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries;

13 “(B) An individual shall be considered as
14 owning the stock or other equity interest owned,
15 directly or indirectly, by or for his family;

16 “(C) An individual owning (otherwise than
17 by the application of subparagraph (B)) any
18 stock in a corporation or other equity interest
19 in another form of business entity shall be con-
20 sidered as owning the stock owned, directly or
21 indirectly, by or for his partner;

22 “(D) The family of an individual shall in-
23 clude only his brothers and sisters (whether by
24 the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and
25 lineal descendants; and

1 “(E) Stock or other equity interest con-
2 structively owned by a person by reason of the
3 application of subparagraph (A) shall, for the
4 purpose of applying subparagraph (A), (B), or
5 (C), be treated as actually owned by such per-
6 son, but stock or other equity interest construc-
7 tively owned by an individual by reason of the
8 application of subparagraph (B) or (C) shall
9 not be treated as owned by him for the purpose
10 of again applying either of such paragraphs in
11 order to make another the constructive owner of
12 such stock or equity interest.

13 “(7) EARNED INCOME.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—‘Earned income’
15 means—

16 “(i) wages, salaries, tips, and other
17 employee compensation, plus

18 “(ii) the amount of the taxpayer’s net
19 earnings from self-employment for the tax-
20 able year (within the meaning of section
21 1402(a)).

22 “(B) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of
23 subparagraph (A)—

1 “(i) the earned income of an indi-
 2 vidual shall be computed without regard to
 3 any community property laws,

4 “(ii) no amount received as a pension
 5 or annuity shall be taken into account,

6 “(iii) no income of nonresident alien
 7 individuals not connected with United
 8 States business shall be taken into ac-
 9 count, and

10 “(iv) no amount received for services
 11 provided by an individual while the indi-
 12 vidual is an inmate at a penal institution
 13 shall be taken into account.

14 “(b) TERMS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 1.—If a term
 15 that is used but not defined in this chapter or in section
 16 7701 is defined in chapter 2, the definition in chapter 2
 17 shall apply except if manifestly incompatible with the in-
 18 tent of the provision in which the term is used.

19 **“SEC. 172. RULES OF APPLICATION.**

20 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—Any definition included in this
 21 chapter shall apply for all purposes of this chapter un-
 22 less—

23 “(1) such definition is limited to the purposes
 24 of a particular chapter, section, or subsection, or

1 “(2) the definition clearly would not be applica-
2 ble in a particular context.

3 “(b) INTERPRETATIONS CONSISTENT WITH INTER-
4 NAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Terms not defined in this
5 chapter or elsewhere in this title, but defined in the Inter-
6 nal Revenue Code of 1986, shall be interpreted in a man-
7 ner consistent with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,
8 except to the extent such interpretation would be incon-
9 sistent with the principles and purposes of this chapter.”

10 (c) EXEMPTION FROM PROHIBITED TRANSACTION
11 TAX.—Section 4975(g) of the Code is amended by—

12 (1) striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2),

13 (2) deleting the period at the end of paragraph

14 (3) and inserting “; or”,

15 (3) and inserting the following new paragraph

16 (4):

17 “(4) to a Roth IRA in the case of a loan to or
18 equity investment in a controlled business entity as
19 permitted by section 30(f).”

1 **TITLE III—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX**
 2 **FOR BUSINESSES**

3 **SEC. 301. REPEAL OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX; NEW TAX**
 4 **PAID BY CORPORATIONS AND OTHER BUSI-**
 5 **NESSES.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of the Internal Rev-
 7 enue Code is renumbered chapter 3 and following new
 8 chapter is inserted after chapter 1:

9 **“CHAPTER 2—SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR**
 10 **BUSINESSES**

“Subchapter A. Imposition of tax.

“Subchapter B. Basic rules for business tax.

“Subchapter C. Capital contributions, mergers, acquisitions, and distributions.

“Subchapter D. Accounting methods.

“Subchapter E. Land and rental property.

“Subchapter F. Insurance and financial products.

“Subchapter G. Financial intermediation and financial institutions.

“Subchapter H. Tax-exempt organizations.

“Subchapter I. Cooperatives.

“Subchapter J. Sourcing rules.

“Subchapter K. Business conducted in a possession.

“Subchapter L. Payroll tax credit.

“Subchapter M. Import tax.

“Subchapter N. Transition rules.

“Subchapter O. Rules for administration, consolidated returns.

“Subchapter P. Definitions and rules of applications.

11 **“Subchapter A—Imposition of Tax**

“Sec. 201. Tax imposed.

12 **“SEC. 201. TAX IMPOSED.**

13 “(a) TAXABLE BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—A tax is im-
 14 posed on the sale of goods and services in the United
 15 States by a business entity. The amount of the tax equals
 16 the amount by which—

1 “(1) the business tax exceeds,

2 “(2) the payroll tax credit.

3 “(b) BUSINESS TAX IMPOSED.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The ‘business tax’ imposed
5 on a business entity that sells or leases property or
6 sells services in the United States equals the sum
7 of—

8 “(A) 8 percent of the portion of the gross
9 profits of the business entity for the taxable
10 year that does not exceed \$150,000, and

11 “(B) 12 percent of such portion of the
12 gross profits of the business entity for the tax-
13 able year that exceeds \$150,000.

14 “(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION OF BENE-
15 FITS OF GRADUATED RATE SCHEDULE.—The Sec-
16 retary shall prescribe rules under which the gross
17 profits of business entities under common control
18 are aggregated for purposes of applying the benefit
19 of the lower rate described in subparagraph (A) of
20 paragraph (1). Such rules shall be similar to rules
21 applicable under sections 1551 and 1561 of the In-
22 ternal Revenue Code of 1986.

23 “(c) PAYROLL TAX CREDIT.—The ‘payroll tax credit’
24 is a credit for the social security, railroad retirement and
25 hospital insurance taxes paid by an employer, as deter-

1 mined in accordance with subchapter L (sections 281
2 through 283).

3 “(d) IMPORT TAX.—For rules relating to the import
4 tax imposed by this chapter, see subchapter M (sections
5 286 through 288).

6 **“Subchapter B—Basic Rules for Business Tax**

“Sec. 202. Gross profits.

“Sec. 203. Taxable receipts.

“Sec. 204. Deductible amounts.

“Sec. 205. Cost of business purchases.

“Sec. 206. Business entity and business activity.

“Sec. 207. Loss carryover deduction.

7 **“SEC. 202. GROSS PROFITS.**

8 “‘Gross profits’ means for a taxable year of a busi-
9 ness entity the amount by which—

10 “(1) the taxable receipts of the business entity
11 for the taxable year exceed,

12 “(2) the deductible amounts for the business
13 entity for the taxable year.

14 **“SEC. 203. TAXABLE RECEIPTS.**

15 “(a) IN GENERAL.—‘Taxable receipts’ means all re-
16 cepts from the sale of property, use of property, and per-
17 formance of services in the United States.

18 “(b) GAMES OF CHANCE.—Amounts received for
19 playing games of chance by business entities engaging in
20 the activity of providing such games shall be treated as
21 receipts from the sale of property or services.

1 “(c) IN-KIND RECEIPTS.—The taxable receipts at-
 2 tributable to the receipt of property, use of property or
 3 services in whole or partial exchange for property, use of
 4 property or services equal the fair market value of the
 5 services or property received.

6 “(d) TAXES.—Taxable receipts do not include any ex-
 7 cise tax, sales tax, custom duty, or other separately stated
 8 levy imposed by a Federal, State, or local government re-
 9 ceived by a business entity in connection with the sale of
 10 property or services or the use of property.

11 “(e) FINANCIAL RECEIPTS.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in sub-
 13 chapter G (relating to financial intermediation and
 14 financial institutions), taxable receipts do not in-
 15 clude financial receipts.

16 “(2) FINANCIAL RECEIPTS.—‘Financial re-
 17 ceipts’ include—

18 “(A) interest,

19 “(B) dividends and other distributions by a
 20 business entity,

21 “(C) proceeds from the sale of stock, other
 22 ownership interests in business entities, or
 23 other financial instruments (as defined in sec-
 24 tion 242(b)(3)),

25 “(D) proceeds from life insurance policies,

1 “(E) proceeds from annuities,

2 “(F) proceeds from currency hedging or
3 exchanges, and

4 “(G) proceeds from other financial trans-
5 actions.

6 “(f) CROSS REFERENCES.—

7 “(1) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION.—See sub-
8 chapters F and G for rules relating to financial
9 intermediation.

10 “(2) EXPORTS, SALES IN THE UNITED
11 STATES.—See subchapter J for the exclusion from
12 gross receipts for export sales and for rules on sales
13 of property and services in the United States.

14 “(3) LAND.—See subchapter E for rules relat-
15 ing to certain sales of land.

16 “(4) INSURANCE PROCEEDS.—See section 237
17 for rules on the inclusion of certain insurance pro-
18 ceeds in taxable receipts.

19 **“SEC. 204. DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNTS.**

20 “(a) IN GENERAL.—‘Deductible amounts’ for a busi-
21 ness entity in a taxable year include—

22 “(1) the cost of business purchases in the tax-
23 able year (as determined under section 205),

24 “(2) such entity’s loss carryover deduction (as
25 determined under section 207) , and

1 “(3) the transition basis deduction (as deter-
2 mined under section 290).

3 “(b) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION.—See subchapters
4 F and G for special rules for business entities engaging
5 in financial intermediation.

6 **“SEC. 205. COST OF BUSINESS PURCHASES.**

7 “(a) BUSINESS PURCHASES.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Business purchases’ means
9 the acquisition of—

10 “(A) property,

11 “(B) the use of property, or

12 “(C) services

13 in the United States for use in a business activity.

14 “(2) EXAMPLES.—Business purchases include
15 (without limitation) the—

16 “(A) purchase or rental of real property,

17 “(B) purchase or rental of capital equip-
18 ment,

19 “(C) purchase of supplies and inventory,

20 “(D) purchase of services from inde-
21 pendent contractors,

22 “(E) purchase of financial intermediation
23 services (as determined in accordance with sec-
24 tion 236),

1 “(F) purchase of a business loss policy (as
2 determined in accordance with section 237),
3 and

4 “(G) imports for use in a business activity.

5 “(3) EXCLUSIONS.—Business purchases do not
6 include—

7 “(A) payments for use of money or capital,
8 such as interest or dividends (except to the ex-
9 tent that a portion so paid is a fee for financial
10 intermediation services),

11 “(B) premiums for life insurance,

12 “(C) the acquisition of savings assets or
13 other financial instruments (as defined in sec-
14 tion 242(b)(3)).

15 “(D) property acquired outside the United
16 States (but such property shall be taken into
17 account as an import if imported),

18 “(E) services performed outside the United
19 States (unless treated as imported into the
20 United States),

21 “(F) compensation expenses for an indi-
22 vidual (other than amounts paid to an indi-
23 vidual in his capacity as a business entity), or

24 “(G) taxes (except as provided in sub-
25 section (b)(2) relating to product taxes).

1 “(4) COMPENSATION EXPENSES.—‘Compensa-
2 tion expenses’ means—

3 “(A) wages, salaries or other cash payable
4 for services,

5 “(B) any taxes imposed on the recipient
6 that are withheld by the business entity,

7 “(C) the cost of property purchased to pro-
8 vide employees with compensation (other than
9 property incidental to the provision of fringe
10 benefits that are excluded from income under
11 the individual tax),

12 “(D) the cost of fringe benefits which are
13 includible in an employee’s, partner’s, or propri-
14 etor’s income under the Simplified USA Income
15 Tax (or are excluded solely because they con-
16 stitute employee savings), including (without
17 limitation)—

18 “(i) contributions to retirement and
19 severance benefit plans,

20 “(ii) premiums for the cost of life,
21 health, accident, disability and other insur-
22 ance policies for which the service provider,
23 members of his family, or persons des-
24 ignated by him or members of his family
25 are the beneficiaries,

1 “(iii) rental of parking spaces or park-
2 ing fees (unless the parking space is used
3 for a vehicle that is regularly used in a
4 business activity);

5 “(iv) employer paid educational bene-
6 fits;

7 “(v) employer paid housing (other
8 than housing provided for the convenience
9 of the employer); and

10 “(vi) employer paid meals (other than
11 meals provided for the convenience of the
12 employer).

13 “(b) COST OF BUSINESS PURCHASES.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The ‘cost of a business
15 purchase’ is the amount paid or to be paid for the
16 business purchase.

17 “(2) TAXES.—

18 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The ‘cost of business
19 purchases’ includes any product taxes paid with
20 respect to the property or services purchased.

21 “(B) PRODUCT TAX.—‘Product tax’ means
22 any excise tax, sales or use tax, custom duty, or
23 other separately stated levy imposed by a Fed-
24 eral, State, or local government on the produc-
25 tion, severance or consumption of property or

1 on the provision of services, whether or not sep-
2 arately stated, and including any such taxes
3 that are technically imposed on the seller of
4 property or services.

5 “(C) TAXES NOT PRODUCT TAXES.—Prod-
6 uct taxes do not include—

7 “(i) the import tax,

8 “(ii) state and local property taxes,

9 “(iii) franchise or income taxes,

10 “(iv) payroll taxes and self-employ-
11 ment taxes, or

12 “(v) the business tax.

13 “(3) IMPORTS.—In the case of an import by a
14 business entity, the cost of the import is the import
15 price for purposes of the import tax. The import tax
16 is not part of the cost of the import.

17 “(c) PROPERTY AND SERVICES ACQUIRED FOR
18 PROPERTY.—If a business entity receives property or serv-
19 ices from a business entity in whole or partial exchange
20 for property or services, the property or services acquired
21 shall be treated as if they were purchased for an amount
22 equal to the fair market value of the services or property
23 received. For purposes of this section, property includes
24 stock and other equity interests in business other than
25 stock or an equity interest in the business entity acquiring

1 the property or services. See section 210(b) for rules on
 2 property or services received in exchange for an equity in-
 3 terest in the recipient.

4 “(d) GAMBLING PAYMENTS.—In the case of a busi-
 5 ness involving gambling, lotteries, or other games of
 6 chance, business purchases include amounts paid to win-
 7 ners.

8 “(e) SAVINGS ASSETS.—‘Savings assets’ means
 9 stocks, bonds, securities, certificates of deposits, invest-
 10 ments in partnerships and limited liability companies,
 11 shares of mutual funds, life insurance policies, annuities,
 12 and other similar savings or investment assets.

13 “(f) CROSS REFERENCES.—

14 “(1) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND INSUR-
 15 ANCE.—For rules relating to fees for financial inter-
 16 mediation services and insurance, see subchapter F.

17 “(2) LAND.—For special rules relating to the
 18 acquisition of land, see subchapter E.

19 “(3) RENTAL REAL ESTATE.—For special rules
 20 relating to the rental of real estate previously occu-
 21 pied by an owner of the real estate, see section 232.

22 “(4) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—For spe-
 23 cial rules relating to services performed outside the
 24 United States but used inside the United States and
 25 international services, see subchapter J.

1 **“SEC. 206. BUSINESS ENTITY AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY.**

2 “(a) BUSINESS ENTITY.—For purposes of the busi-
3 ness tax, ‘business entity’ means any corporation, unincor-
4 porated association, partnership, limited liability company,
5 proprietorship, independent contractor, individual, or any
6 other person engaging in business activity in the United
7 States. An individual shall be considered a business entity
8 only with respect to the individual’s business activities.

9 “(b) BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—‘Business activity’ means
10 the sale of property or services, the leasing of property,
11 the development of property or services for subsequent
12 sale or use in producing property or services for subse-
13 quent sale. ‘Business activity’ does not include casual or
14 occasional sales of property used by an individual (other
15 than in a business activity), such as the sale by an indi-
16 vidual of a vehicle used by the individual.

17 “(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Business activity’ does not
19 include—

20 “(A) the performance of services by an em-
21 ployee for an employer that is a business entity
22 with respect to the activity in which the em-
23 ployee is engaged, or

24 “(B) the performance of regular domestic
25 household services (including babysitting,
26 housecleaning, and lawn cutting) by an em-

1 ployee of an employer that is an individual or
2 family.

3 “(2) EMPLOYEE DEFINED.—For purposes of
4 this subsection, ‘employee’ includes an individual
5 partner who provides services to a partnership or an
6 individual member who provides services to a limited
7 liability company, or a proprietor with respect to
8 compensation for services from his proprietorship.

9 **“SEC. 207. LOSS CARRYOVER DEDUCTION.**

10 “(a) DEDUCTION.—The ‘loss carryover deduction’ for
11 a taxable year is the lesser of—

12 “(1) the business entity’s gross profits for the
13 taxable year (determined without the loss carryover
14 deduction), or

15 “(2) the amount of the loss carryover to the
16 taxable year.

17 “(b) LOSS CARRYOVER.—

18 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—A loss for any taxable
19 year shall be a loss carryover to each of the 215 tax-
20 able years following the taxable year of the loss.

21 “(2) LOSS CARRYOVERS TO A TAXABLE YEAR.—

22 The loss carryover to a taxable year is the sum of
23 the loss carryovers from all prior taxable years be-
24 ginning on or after January 1, 2007, that can be
25 carried over to the taxable year.

1 “(3) REDUCTION OF LOSS CARRYOVERS AS A
2 RESULT OF THE DEDUCTION.—A business entity’s
3 loss carryovers shall be reduced each year by the
4 amount of the loss carryover deduction for the year.
5 Loss carryovers shall be reduced in the order that
6 they arose.

7 “(c) LOSS FOR TAXABLE YEAR.—A business entity’s
8 loss (if any) for the taxable year equals the excess (if any)
9 of—

10 “(1) the sum of—

11 “(A) the cost of business purchases for the
12 taxable year, and

13 “(B) the transition basis adjustment for
14 the taxable year, over

15 “(2) taxable receipts for the taxable year.

16 “(d) SPECIAL RULES.—

17 “(1) CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.—In the case of
18 a consolidated return, the loss for a taxable year
19 shall be determined on a consolidated group basis.
20 In the case of a deconsolidation, the loss carryovers
21 from the consolidated group shall be allocated in ac-
22 cordance with rules to be prescribed by the Sec-
23 retary.

24 “(2) LOSS CARRYOVERS OF ACQUIRED BUSI-
25 NESS ENTITY.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity
2 acquires another business entity in a trans-
3 action that is considered the acquisition of a
4 business entity and the two entities file a con-
5 solidated return or if two business entities
6 merge, the loss carryovers will survive and can
7 be applied against the taxable receipts attrib-
8 utable to the business activities carried on (or
9 in the case of a merger formerly carried on) by
10 either entity.

11 “(B) ASSET ACQUISITION.—If a business
12 entity acquires all or substantially all of the as-
13 sets of another entity in a transaction that is
14 considered an asset acquisition rather than the
15 acquisition of a business entity, the acquirer
16 will be treated as if it acquired the loss
17 carryovers of the selling entity. For purposes of
18 this rule, the assets of a business entity include
19 ownership interests in other business entities.

20 “(C) SUBSTANTIALLY ALL.—For purposes
21 of this paragraph ‘substantially all’ means more
22 than 80 percent of the fair market value of a
23 business entity’s net assets. Under rules pre-
24 scribed by the Secretary, the parties to a trans-
25 action may elect to treat acquisitions in excess

1 of 70 percent of the fair market value of a busi-
 2 ness entity’s net assets as acquisitions of ‘sub-
 3 stantially all’ of a business entity’s net assets.

4 **“Subchapter C—Capital Contributions,**
 5 **Mergers, Acquisitions, and Distributions**

“Sec. 210. Contributions to a business entity.

“Sec. 211. Distributions of property.

“Sec. 212. Asset acquisitions.

“Sec. 213. Mergers and stock acquisitions.

“Sec. 214. Spin-offs, split-off, etc.

“Sec. 215. Allocation of certain tax attributes.

6 **“SEC. 210. CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BUSINESS ENTITY.**

7 **“(a) BY BUSINESS ENTITY.—**

8 **“(1) CASH.—**If a business entity contributes
 9 cash to a business entity of which it is or becomes
 10 a partial or full owner, the amount contributed is
 11 not a deductible amount to the contributor or a tax-
 12 able receipt to the recipient.

13 **“(2) PROPERTY OR SERVICES.—**If a business
 14 entity contributes property or services to a business
 15 entity of which it is or becomes a partial or full
 16 owner, the transaction will not result in taxable re-
 17 cepts to the contributor or a deduction for a busi-
 18 ness purchase for the recipient and will not con-
 19 stitute a sale resulting in taxable receipts to the con-
 20 tributor.

21 **“(b) BY INDIVIDUAL.—**

1 “(1) CASH.—If an individual contributes cash
2 to a business entity, the cash received is not a tax-
3 able receipt.

4 “(2) NEW PROPERTY.—If an individual contrib-
5 utes to a business entity property that the individual
6 purchased for the business entity but which was not
7 used by any person after its purchase, the property
8 shall be considered purchased by such business enti-
9 ty from the person from which the individual pur-
10 chased the property.

11 “(3) PERSONAL USE PROPERTY.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If an individual con-
13 tributes personal use property to a business en-
14 tity in which the individual has an ownership
15 interest or for which the individual receives an
16 ownership interest, the business entity shall not
17 be permitted to deduct the value of the property
18 received as a business expense. The business
19 entity will have a tax basis in the contributed
20 property equal to the contributor’s basis.

21 “(B) PERSONAL USE PROPERTY.—‘Per-
22 sonal use property’ means any property used by
23 an individual at any time other than in a busi-
24 ness activity.

1 “(4) SERVICES.—If an individual contributes
2 services to a business entity in which the individual
3 has an ownership interest or receives an ownership
4 interest, the business entity shall not be permitted to
5 deduct the value of the services received (or the
6 value of the equity interest provided to the services
7 provider).

8 **“SEC. 211. DISTRIBUTIONS OF PROPERTY.**

9 “(a) DISTRIBUTIONS OTHER THAN TO CONTROL-
10 LING BUSINESS.—If a business entity distributes all or a
11 portion of its assets to its owners (other than a controlling
12 business entity), the business entity will be treated as if
13 it sold the assets to its owners at fair market value. The
14 fair market value will be determined by the distributing
15 corporation and those determinations, unless unreason-
16 able, will be binding on the recipients.

17 “(b) DISTRIBUTIONS TO A CONTROLLING BUSI-
18 NESS.—If a business entity distributes all or a portion of
19 its assets to a controlling business, the controlling busi-
20 ness will assume the distributing entity’s tax attributes
21 with respect to the assets and neither entity will have tax-
22 able receipts or a deduction as a result of the transaction.

23 “(c) DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL USE PROP-
24 ERTY.—If personal use property is distributed to the indi-
25 vidual who contributed the personal use property to a busi-

1 ness entity, the fair market value of the property for pur-
2 poses of paragraph (a) shall equal the basis of the prop-
3 erty plus any enhancement in value of the property attrib-
4 utable to business purchases with respect to the property.

5 “(d) CONTROLLING BUSINESS ENTITY.—A business
6 entity is a ‘controlling business entity’ with respect to an-
7 other business entity if it owns directly or indirectly more
8 than 50 percent of the profits or capital interest in the
9 other business entity.

10 “(e) APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION.—This section
11 applies to both liquidating and nonliquidating distribu-
12 tions. Property shall be treated as distributed if the prop-
13 erty is used for a nonbusiness purpose (as defined in sec-
14 tion 232) for more than an insubstantial period of time
15 during a taxable year. See section 232 for rules relating
16 to certain rental property.

17 **“SEC. 212. ASSET ACQUISITIONS.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity transfers
19 some or all of its assets, the consideration received for
20 such assets shall be allocated among the assets transferred
21 in the same manner as was required by section 1060 of
22 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. If the transferee and
23 transferor agree in writing on the allocation of any consid-
24 eration, or as to the fair market value of any of the assets,
25 such agreement shall be binding on both the transferor

1 and transferee unless the Secretary determines that such
2 allocation (or fair market value) is not appropriate.

3 “(b) TAX CONSEQUENCES.—The tax consequences of
4 an asset acquisition shall be determined in accordance
5 with the rules of this chapter and shall be dependent upon
6 allocations made under subsection (a). In general, consid-
7 eration allocable to savings assets, such as stock in an-
8 other business entity, would not be included in taxable re-
9 cepts of the transferor and would not be a business pur-
10 chase of the purchaser, but consideration allocable to the
11 sale of tangible property and intangible property (other
12 than savings assets) will constitute taxable receipts of the
13 seller and a business purchase of the purchaser.

14 “(c) ELECTION TO TREAT ASSET ACQUISITION AS A
15 STOCK ACQUISITION.—In the case of the sale of substan-
16 tially all of the assets of a business entity or substantially
17 all of the assets of a line of business or a separately stand-
18 ing business of a business entity, the transferee and trans-
19 feror can jointly elect to treat the acquisition as if it were
20 an acquisition of the stock of a business entity holding
21 the assets so transferred. In such case, the rules of section
22 213 shall apply.

23 “(d) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE ALLOCATION AGREE-
24 MENT AND NOTICE TO THE SECRETARY.—If the Sec-
25 retary determines that certain types of asset acquisitions

1 have significant possibilities of tax avoidance, the Sec-
2 retary may require—

3 “(1) parties to such types of acquisitions to
4 enter into agreements allocating consideration,

5 “(2) parties to acquisitions involving certain
6 kinds of assets to enter into agreements allocating
7 part of the consideration to those assets, or

8 “(3) parties to certain acquisitions to report in-
9 formation to the Secretary.

10 “(e) ASSET ACQUISITION RULES DO NOT APPLY IF
11 CONSIDERATION INCLUDES EQUITY IN PURCHASER.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity issues
13 its own equity or equity in a subsidiary or other con-
14 trolled entity as part of the consideration for the
15 transfer of assets to it, the transaction shall not be
16 treated as an asset acquisition and the rules of sec-
17 tion 10 shall apply.

18 “(2) EQUITY.—For purposes of this subsection,
19 equity means—

20 “(A) stock, in the case of a corporation,

21 “(B) partnership or similar interest, in the
22 case of a partnership or limited liability com-
23 pany, and

24 “(C) an ownership interest or interest in
25 profits in the case of any other business entity.

1 **“SEC. 213. MERGERS AND STOCK ACQUISITIONS.**

2 “(a) MERGERS.—A merger of one business entity
3 into another or two businesses entities into a third busi-
4 ness entity or any other similar transaction shall have no
5 direct consequences under the business tax. The surviving
6 entity shall assume the tax attributes of the merged cor-
7 porations, including any loss carryovers and credit
8 carryovers.

9 “(b) STOCK ACQUISITION.—The acquisition of all or
10 substantially all of the ownership interest in one business
11 entity either for cash or in exchange for ownership in the
12 acquiring entity or an entity controlled by the acquired
13 entity shall have no direct consequences under the busi-
14 ness tax.

15 **“SEC. 214. SPIN-OFFS, SPLIT-OFFS, ETC.**

16 “A spin-off, split-off or split-up of a business entity
17 shall have no direct tax consequences under the business
18 tax.

19 **“SEC. 215. ALLOCATION OF CERTAIN TAX ATTRIBUTES.**

20 “The Secretary shall prescribe rules for allocation of
21 loss carryovers and payroll tax credit carryovers in cases
22 of substantial shifts of assets from one business entity to
23 another business entity. Under such rules, a portion of a
24 business entity’s carryovers may be deemed transferred
25 when assets are transferred.

1 **“Subchapter D—Accounting Method Rules**

“Sec. 220. General accounting rules.

“Sec. 221. Use of the cash method of accounting.

“Sec. 222. Taxable year.

“Sec. 223. Long-term contracts.

“Sec. 224. Post-sale price adjustments and refunds.

“Sec. 225. Bad debts.

“Sec. 226. Transition rules.

2 **“SEC. 220. GENERAL ACCOUNTING RULES.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section
 4 221, a business entity shall use an accrual method of ac-
 5 counting for purposes of determining the timing of rec-
 6 ognition of taxable receipts and deduction of business pur-
 7 chases. All business purchases shall be deducted when in-
 8 curred (in the case of a business entity using the accrual
 9 method of accounting) or when paid (in case of a business
 10 entity using the cash method of accounting) without re-
 11 gard to whether the business purchases are for or relate
 12 to—

13 “(1) inventory,

14 “(2) assets with a useful life of more than one
 15 year, or

16 “(3) property that will be used to produce other
 17 property.

18 “(b) ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE.—For purposes of
 19 determining whether an amount has been incurred, the all
 20 events test shall not be treated as met any earlier than
 21 when economic performance with respect to such item oc-
 22 curs.

1 “(c) CONSISTENT ACCOUNTING METHODS.—Except
2 as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, a business
3 entity shall secure the consent of the Secretary before
4 changing the method of accounting by which it determines
5 gross profits. This provision shall not apply to changes
6 required by the adoption of the business tax.

7 **“SEC. 221. USE OF THE CASH METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.**

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A business entity that was per-
9 mitted to use and used the cash method of accounting
10 under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be per-
11 mitted to continue to use the cash method of accounting.

12 “(b) NEW BUSINESS ENTITIES.—A new business en-
13 tity shall be permitted to use the cash method of account-
14 ing if permitted to under regulations prescribed by the
15 Secretary.

16 “(c) CHANGE OR EXPANSION OF BUSINESS.—Sub-
17 section (a) shall cease to apply to a business entity that
18 changes or expands its business such that under regula-
19 tions prescribed by the Secretary it is no longer eligible
20 to use the cash method of accounting.

21 “(d) REGULATIONS.—

22 “(1) USE OF CASH METHOD.—The Secretary
23 shall prescribe regulations defining which business
24 entities may use the cash method of accounting. In
25 general, those regulations shall be consistent with

1 the rules under sections 447 and 448 of the Internal
2 Revenue Code of 1986, except that all corporations
3 shall be treated as C corporations were treated
4 under those sections. The regulations shall not re-
5 quire a business entity described in subsection (a) to
6 convert to the accrual method prior to January 1,
7 2008.

8 “(2) CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING METHOD.—The
9 Secretary shall prescribe regulations to prevent dou-
10 ble counting of taxable receipts and deductible ex-
11 penses in the case of a change in accounting method.

12 **“SEC. 222. TAXABLE YEAR.**

13 “(a) COMPUTATION OF GROSS PROFITS.—Gross
14 profits shall be computed on the basis of a business enti-
15 ty’s taxable year.

16 “(b) TAXABLE YEAR.—‘Taxable year’ means—

17 “(1) the taxpayer’s annual accounting period, if
18 it is a calendar year or a fiscal year;

19 “(2) the calendar year, if subsection (g) applies;
20 or

21 “(3) the period for which the return is made if
22 the return is made for a period of less than 12
23 months.

1 “(c) ANNUAL ACCOUNTING PERIOD.—‘Annual ac-
2 counting period’ means the annual period on the basis of
3 which the business entity regularly keeps its books.

4 “(d) CALENDAR YEAR.—‘Calendar year’ means a pe-
5 riod of 12 months ending on December 31.

6 “(e) FISCAL YEAR.—‘Fiscal year’ means a period of
7 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than
8 December. In the case of any business entity that has
9 made the election provided by subsection (f), the term
10 means the annual period (varying from 52 to 53 weeks)
11 so elected.

12 “(f) ELECTION OF 52–53 WEEK YEAR.—

13 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—A business entity which,
14 in keeping its books, regularly computes its income
15 or profits on a basis of an annual period which var-
16 ies from 52 to 53 weeks and ends always on the
17 same day of the week and ends always—

18 “(A) on whatever date such same day of
19 the week last occurs in a calendar month, or

20 “(B) on whatever date such same day of
21 the week falls which is nearest to the last day
22 of a calendar month, may elect to compute its
23 gross profits on the basis of such annual period.

24 “(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pre-
25 scribe such regulations as he deems necessary for

1 the application of this subsection, including regula-
2 tions relating to the application of effective dates to
3 taxpayers using a 52–53 week year.

4 “(g) CALENDAR YEAR REQUIRED.—

5 “(1) NO ACCOUNTING PERIOD.—A business en-
6 tity’s taxable year shall be the calendar year if the
7 business entity does not have an annual accounting
8 period or has an annual accounting period that does
9 not qualify as a fiscal year.

10 “(2) NEW BUSINESS ENTITY.—The taxable
11 year of a business entity that begins business activ-
12 ity after December 31, 2006, shall be the calendar
13 year (or a 52–53 week fiscal year ending in Decem-
14 ber) unless the business entity can demonstrate a
15 business reason for selecting an accounting period
16 other than the calendar year.

17 “(h) TRANSITION RULE FOR BUSINESS ENTITIES
18 WITH A FISCAL YEAR.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A business entity with a
20 taxable year that is not the calendar year shall have
21 a short taxable year ending on December 31, 2006,
22 and a subsequent taxable year beginning on January
23 1, 2007, and ending on the day immediately pre-
24 ceding the beginning of the business entity’s next
25 fiscal year.

1 “(2) BUSINESS ENTITIES WITH 52–53 WEEK
2 YEAR ENDING IN DECEMBER.—

3 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity
4 has a 52–53 week taxable year (under the In-
5 ternal Revenue Code of 1986) that ends in De-
6 cember 2006, it may elect to begin its first tax-
7 able year for the business tax on the first day
8 immediately following the last day of such tax-
9 able year.

10 “(B) NO ELECTION.—If a business entity
11 that has a 52–53 week taxable year that ends
12 in December 2006, does not make the election
13 under subparagraph (A) or is prohibited from
14 making such election by subparagraph (C), the
15 business entity’s taxable year under the Inter-
16 nal Revenue Code of 1986 that would end in
17 December 2006 shall end on December 31,
18 2006.

19 “(C) ANTI-ABUSE RULE.—Subparagraph
20 (A) shall not apply to any taxpayer that enters
21 into business transactions in 2006 following the
22 scheduled end of its fiscal year with business
23 entities that are not subject to the business tax
24 at the time of such transactions if such trans-

1 actions deviate from the normal course of busi-
2 ness in order to achieve some tax benefit.

3 **“SEC. 223. LONG-TERM CONTRACTS.**

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a long-term con-
5 tract—

6 “(1) CONTRACTOR EXPENSES.—The contractor
7 shall be entitled to deduct its business purchases
8 when paid or incurred.

9 “(2) CONTRACTOR RECEIPTS.—The contractor
10 shall recognize taxable receipts—

11 “(A) in the case of a project in which the
12 acquirer has no ownership interest in the
13 project until delivery—

14 “(i) upon delivery of the project, in
15 the case of an accrual basis contractor, or

16 “(ii) upon the later of delivery of the
17 project or the receipt of payment, in the
18 case of cash-basis contractor.

19 “(B) in the case of a project in which the
20 acquirer obtains an ownership interest as the
21 project is constructed—

22 “(i) when the contractor has the right
23 to payments, in the case of an accrual
24 basis contractor, or

1 “(ii) upon the later of when the con-
2 tractor receives the cash or has the right
3 to payments, in the case of a cash basis
4 contractor.

5 “(3) ACQUIRER EXPENSES.—The acquirer that
6 is a business entity shall be entitled to deduct its
7 costs of the business purchase—

8 “(A) in the case of a cash-basis acquirer,
9 at such time as a cash basis contractor would
10 be required to treat the amounts paid as tax-
11 able receipts, or

12 “(B) in the case of an accrual-basis
13 acquirer, at such time as an accrual basis con-
14 tractor would be required to treat the amounts
15 paid or due as taxable receipts.

16 “(b) RIGHT TO PAYMENTS.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A contractor shall be treat-
18 ed as having a right to payments with respect to a
19 project at any time to the extent that the contractor
20 would not be required to return payments received
21 (or would be entitled to collect payments not yet re-
22 ceived) if the project were terminated at such time
23 by the contractor.

24 “(2) CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS.—If a long-
25 term contract includes a procedure for paying the

1 contractor as work is completed (for example, by
2 reason of a draw down from a trust account), the
3 contractual provisions shall generally govern when a
4 contractor has a right to payment.

5 “(3) PERCENTAGE COMPLETION METHOD OF
6 ACCOUNTING.—If a long-term contract does not in-
7 clude a mechanism for paying the contractor as
8 work is completed, the percentage-of-completion
9 method of accounting shall be used to determine the
10 timing of taxable receipts of the contractor and busi-
11 ness purchases of the acquirer.

12 “(c) LONG-TERM CONTRACT.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Long-term contract’
14 means—

15 “(A) any contract that covers service or
16 production through parts of two different cal-
17 endar years if the contract includes a formal
18 deposit and draw-down mechanism, and

19 “(B) any contract for the manufacture,
20 building, installation, or construction of prop-
21 erty if such contract is not completed within the
22 taxable year of the contractor in which such
23 contract is entered into.

24 “(2) EXCEPTION.—A contract for the manufac-
25 ture of property shall not be treated as a long-term

1 contract unless such contract involves the manufac-
2 ture of—

3 “(A) any unique item of a type which is
4 not normally included in the finished goods in-
5 ventory of the taxpayer, or

6 “(B) any item which normally requires
7 more than 12 calendar months to complete.

8 “(d) CONSISTENCY.—The Secretary may require
9 business entities to file statements containing such infor-
10 mation with respect to long-term contracts as the Sec-
11 retary may prescribe to ensure consistency in reporting.

12 “(e) FOREIGN CONTRACTS.—This section shall not
13 be construed to permit a deduction for a business purchase
14 for the cost of property produced outside the United
15 States pursuant to a long-term contract at any time prior
16 to the import of such property into the United States.

17 **“SEC. 224. POST-SALE PRICE ADJUSTMENTS AND REFUNDS.**

18 “(a) RECEIPT OF PRICE ADJUSTMENT.—In the case
19 of a post-sale price adjustment attributable to a business
20 purchase which was taken into account in computing gross
21 profits for a prior taxable year, the amount of such adjust-
22 ment shall be treated as a reduction or increase, as the
23 case may be, in the cost of business purchases for the tax-
24 able year in which the adjustment is made or incurred.

1 “(b) ISSUANCE OF PRICE ADJUSTMENT.—In the case
2 of a post-sale price adjustment attributable to a sale the
3 receipts from which were taken into account in deter-
4 mining taxable receipts for a prior taxable year, the
5 amount of such adjustment shall be treated as a reduction
6 or increase, as the case may be, in taxable receipts for
7 the taxable year in which the adjustment is made or in-
8 curred.

9 “(c) POST-SALE PRICE ADJUSTMENT.—‘Post-sale
10 price adjustment’ means a refund, rebate, or other price
11 allowance attributable to a sale of property or services or
12 an upward adjustment in price that was not previously
13 taken into account under the business entity’s method of
14 accounting.

15 **“SEC. 225. BAD DEBTS.**

16 “(a) SELLER.—If an amount owed to an accrual
17 basis business entity for property or services sold—

18 “(1) was taken into account as a taxable receipt
19 in a prior taxable year, and

20 “(2) becomes wholly or partially uncollectible
21 during the taxable year, then the seller shall treat
22 the amount as a reduction in taxable receipts for the
23 taxable year in which it becomes wholly or partially
24 uncollectible.

1 “(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—No reduction shall be
2 allowed under subsection (a) unless the seller notifies the
3 purchaser of the amount which the seller has treated as
4 wholly or partially uncollectible.

5 “(c) SUBSEQUENT COLLECTION.—If an amount
6 which was treated as uncollectible under subsection (a) is
7 subsequently collected, it shall be treated as a taxable re-
8 ceipt when collected.

9 “(d) PURCHASER.—If a purchaser receives notice
10 under subsection (b) from a seller and the purchaser has
11 treated the amount labeled uncollectible as a business pur-
12 chase in a prior taxable year, then the purchaser shall
13 treat such amount as a reduction in the cost of business
14 purchases in the taxable year to which the notice relates.
15 If the purchaser subsequently repays such amount, the re-
16 payment shall constitute the cost of a business purchase.

17 **“SEC. 226. TRANSITION RULES.**

18 “(a) NO DOUBLE DEDUCTIONS.—A business entity
19 shall not be entitled to treat as a ‘cost of business pur-
20 chase’ any amount that the business entity deducted in
21 computing taxable income under the income tax in effect
22 prior the effective date of the business tax.

23 “(b) NO DOUBLE INCLUSION.—A business entity
24 shall not be required to include in taxable receipts any
25 receipt that the business entity took into account in com-

1 putting taxable income under the income tax in effect prior
2 to the effect date of the business tax.

3 “(c) NO LOSS OF DEDUCTION.—An expense which—

4 “(1) a business entity would have been able to
5 deduct as a cost of a business purchase in an ac-
6 counting period before the effective date of the busi-
7 ness tax if the business tax had been in effect in
8 such period, and

9 “(2) the business entity would have been able to
10 deduct as an expense in computing taxable income
11 in a period after the business tax is effective if the
12 income tax had continued in effect, shall be treated
13 as a cost of a business purchase incurred or paid at
14 the time that it would have been paid or incurred
15 under the income tax if the income tax had contin-
16 ued in effect. This subsection shall not apply to any
17 amount which is to be taken into account under sub-
18 chapter N (relating to amortization of transition
19 basis, inventory costs, and safe harbor leases), any
20 amounts which would have been deducted under the
21 income tax through loss carryover deductions, or any
22 deductions deferred by the uniform capitalization
23 rules under section 263A of the Internal Revenue
24 Code of 1986.

1 “(d) ALL TAXABLE RECEIPTS TAXED.—A receipt
2 which—

3 “(1) a business entity would have been required
4 to treat as a taxable receipt in an accounting period
5 before the effective date of the business tax if the
6 business tax had been in effect in such period, and

7 “(2) the business entity would have been re-
8 quired to include in gross income in a period after
9 the business tax is effective if the income tax had
10 continued in effect

11 shall be treated as a taxable receipt at the time that it
12 would have been included in income if the income tax had
13 continued in effect.

14 **“Subchapter E—Land and Rental Property**

“Sec. 230. No deduction for land purchased for nonbusiness use.

“Sec. 231. Taxable receipts for land held for nonbusiness use.

“Sec. 232. Certain rental property.

15 **“SEC. 230. NO DEDUCTION FOR LAND PURCHASED FOR** 16 **NONBUSINESS USE.**

17 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The acquisition of unimproved
18 land shall not constitute a business purchase if the unim-
19 proved land is not acquired to be used in a business activ-
20 ity or if the land is acquired for—

21 “(1) speculation,

22 “(2) development (including subdivision), or

23 “(3) temporary leasing or other use not com-
24 mensurate with the value of the land,

1 “(4) indefinite future use in a business activity,

2 or

3 “(5) use in compensating employees.

4 “(b) FUTURE USE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—Unim-
5 proved land will not be considered held for ‘indefinite fu-
6 ture use in a business activity’ if promptly upon acquisi-
7 tion, the purchaser or the lessee begins construction of im-
8 provements on the land (other than improvements, such
9 as paving or sewage lines, intended for indefinite future
10 development) that will be used in a business activity. Such
11 improvement must be commensurate with the value of the
12 land.

13 “(c) UNIMPROVED LAND.—‘Unimproved land’
14 means—

15 “(1) land with no buildings on it,

16 “(2) land with improvements if the value of the
17 improvements is relatively small in comparison to
18 the value of the land and it is anticipated that the
19 improvements will be demolished and not used,

20 “(3) land in excess of the amount reasonably
21 needed for the buildings located on it.

22 “(d) CONVERSION TO BUSINESS USE.—If the acqui-
23 sition of land is not treated as a business purchase by rea-
24 son of subsection (a) and the land is subsequently used
25 in a manner for which it could have been treated as a

1 business purchase, the cost of the land will be treated as
2 a business purchase when the improvements on the land
3 are placed in service (or in the case of construction for
4 sale, substantially completed and advertised for sale).

5 **“SEC. 231. TAXABLE RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF LAND HELD**
6 **FOR NONBUSINESS USE.**

7 “(a) TAX BASIS.—A business entity shall have a tax
8 basis in land equal to the cost of the land if such cost
9 is not deductible by reason of section 230(a) and the land
10 has not been converted to business use for purposes of
11 section 230(d).

12 “(b) TAXABLE RECEIPTS OF A LAND SALE.—The
13 taxable receipts from the sale of land (or portion thereof)
14 in which a business entity has a tax basis by reason of
15 subsection (a) shall be the amount by which the proceeds
16 exceed the basis of such land (or portion thereof).

17 **“SEC. 232. CERTAIN RENTAL PROPERTY.**

18 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
19 (b), the activity of rental of real estate is a business activ-
20 ity to which the business tax applies.

21 “(b) NOT RENTAL PROPERTY.—Subsection (a) shall
22 not apply to property described in section 111(b)(1) (relat-
23 ing to property owned by individuals and used for at least
24 14 days for a nonbusiness purpose and rented for no more
25 than 14 days during the taxable year).

“Sec. 235. General rules.

“Sec. 236. Fees for financial intermediation services.

“Sec. 237. Deductible insurance premiums.

“Sec. 238. Nondeductible insurance premiums.

“Sec. 239. Certain implicit fees for financial intermediate services.

“(a) TAXABLE RECEIPTS.—Except in the case of a financial intermediation business, taxable receipts do not include financial receipts (as defined in section 203(e)(2)).

20 “SEC. 236. FEES FOR FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERV-
21 ICES.

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1 ation services (except to the extent that such fees are for
 2 services treated as performed outside the United States
 3 and not imported into the United States or for services
 4 treated as exported.).

5 “(b) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES.—The
 6 definition of ‘financial intermediation service’ in section
 7 241 applies for purposes of this section.

8 “(c) EXPLICIT FEES.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Explicit fees for financial
 10 intermediation services’ means separately stated fees
 11 for services provided by a business entity in the fi-
 12 nancial intermediation business. Explicit fees do not
 13 include fees for use of money or capital.

14 “(2) EXAMPLES.—Explicit fees for financial
 15 intermediation services include (without limita-
 16 tion)—

17 “(A) separately listed maintenance and
 18 service charges of providers of financial inter-
 19 mediation services,

20 “(B) loan documentation fees,

21 “(C) brokerage fees,

22 “(D) loan origination fees,

23 “(E) underwriting fees,

24 “(F) trustees’ fees, and

25 “(G) fees for credit checks.

1 “(3) EXCLUSIONS.—Explicit fees for financial
2 intermediation services do not include prepaid inter-
3 est and other fees for use of money or capital even
4 if such fees are separately stated or are labeled as
5 service fees.

6 “(d) IMPLICIT FEES.—

7 “(1) IMPLICIT FEES ATTRIBUTABLE TO BOR-
8 ROWING.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Implicit fees attrib-
10 utable to borrowing from banks and other fi-
11 nancial institutions shall include the portion of
12 interest payments that the Secretary designates
13 as constituting service fees.

14 “(B) TIMING.—Implicit fees determined
15 under this paragraph shall not be deductible in
16 any taxable year prior to the taxable year in
17 which the interest is paid. If the amount of the
18 interest to which implicit fees relate was de-
19 ducted as original issue discount under the In-
20 ternal Revenue Code of 1986, the implicit fees
21 with respect to such interest shall not constitute
22 a deductible business purchase.

23 “(C) DESIGNATION BY SECRETARY.—

24 “(i) ESTIMATE OF DIFFERENTIAL.—

25 The Secretary shall estimate for each cal-

1 endar year the difference between the cost
2 of funds for banks and the rates of interest
3 (including discount points) charged to the
4 most credit-worthy depositors of banks.
5 The determinations shall be made sepa-
6 rately for—

7 “(I) loans with terms of not more
8 than 3 years,

9 “(II) loans with terms of over 3
10 but not over 9 years, and

11 “(III) loans with terms of over 9
12 years.

13 “(ii) DESIGNATION OF IMPLICIT
14 FEES.—The Secretary shall designate the
15 differences determined under clause (i) as
16 the portion of interest expense on loans
17 from banks and other financial institutions
18 that constitutes an implicit fee for term
19 loans originated during the following cal-
20 endar year for the respective periods listed
21 in subclauses (I) through (III) of clause
22 (i). The difference determined for loans de-
23 scribed in subclause (I) of clause (i) shall
24 apply to determine the implicit fee portion

1 of interest on demand loans outstanding
2 during the following calendar year.

3 “(iii) HISTORICAL DETERMINATION.—

4 The Secretary shall make an historical de-
5 termination in accordance with the prin-
6 ciples of this subparagraph to designate
7 the portion of interest on term loans made
8 before January 1, 2006, that will con-
9 stitute implicit fees.

10 “(2) IMPLICIT FEES FOR OTHER FINANCIAL
11 INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITY.—Implicit fees for finan-
12 cial intermediation services include the portion of the
13 fees or other charges paid to a provider of financial
14 intermediation services (other than lending) as such
15 provider designates in accordance with section 39.

16 **“SEC. 237. DEDUCTIBLE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.**

17 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The cost of insurance premiums
18 on business loss policies that insure risks in the United
19 States constitute costs of business purchases. Proceeds
20 from such policies constitute taxable receipts.

21 “(b) BUSINESS LOSS POLICY.—A ‘business loss pol-
22 icy’ is an insurance policy—

23 “(1) owned by a business entity,

1 “(2) the beneficiary of which is the business en-
2 tity or another business entity doing business with
3 the owner of the policy,

4 “(3) that has no inside buildup or other savings
5 component,

6 “(4) that covers losses on a loss incurred or
7 claims made basis during the term of the policy,

8 “(5) that has a term of not more than 2 years,

9 “(6) that is not a direct or indirect form of
10 compensation, and

11 “(7) that covers direct losses of the business,
12 such as—

13 “(A) damage to or theft of property used
14 in business activity,

15 “(B) tort claims against the business,

16 “(C) loss of use of business premises or
17 services,

18 “(D) malpractice, or

19 “(E) alleged or actual breach of fiduciary
20 obligations.

21 **“SEC. 238. NONDEDUCTIBLE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.**

22 “(a) NONDEDUCTIBILITY.—The cost of insurance
23 policies that are not business loss policies are not deduct-
24 ible costs of business purchases.

1 “(b) PROCEEDS OF NONDEDUCTIBLE POLICIES.—In-
 2 surance proceeds from policies described in subsection (a)
 3 do not constitute taxable receipts.

4 “(c) APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION TO CERTAIN
 5 INSURANCE.—This section shall apply to life insurance
 6 policies.

7 **“SEC. 239. CERTAIN IMPLICIT FEES FOR FINANCIAL INTER-**
 8 **MEDIATION SERVICES.**

9 “(a) DEDUCTIBILITY OF FEES.—If a financial inter-
 10 mediation business (as defined in section 241(b)) elects
 11 to determine implicit fees for financial intermediation
 12 services pursuant to this section and notify its business
 13 customers of their share of the implicit fees in accordance
 14 with this section, a business entity which receives such no-
 15 tice may treat the amount reported in the notice as an
 16 implicit fee for financial intermediation services in the cal-
 17 endar year to which such notice relates.

18 “(b) ALLOCATION AND REPORTING.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A financial intermediation
 20 business may—

21 “(A) allocate fees received for services for
 22 which no separately stated fees (or implicit fees
 23 for borrowing determined under section
 24 236(d)(1)) are charged among recipients of

1 such services on a reasonable and consistent
2 basis, and

3 “(B) report to each recipient not later
4 than February 15th of each year the amount so
5 allocated to it with respect to the immediately
6 preceding calendar year.

7 “(2) MAXIMUM FEES ALLOCATED.—The max-
8 imum amount that may be allocated by a financial
9 intermediation business for a calendar is the excess
10 of—

11 “(A) the gross profits of the financial
12 intermediation business for the calendar year
13 (as reasonably estimated by the financial inter-
14 mediation business), over

15 “(B) the explicit fees for financial inter-
16 mediation services received by the financial
17 intermediation business.

18 “(3) REASONABLE ALLOCATION.—An allocation
19 will not be considered reasonable unless it takes into
20 account and allocates fees to—

21 “(A) both services provided to business en-
22 tities and services provided to individuals (other
23 than in a business capacity), and

24 “(B) both persons who receive money from
25 the financial intermediation business and per-

1 sons who pay money to the financial intermedi-
 2 ation business (even though amounts allocated
 3 to the former do not constitute implicit fees).

4 “(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pre-
 5 scribe regulations relating to the allocations under
 6 this subsection, including regulations addressing—

7 “(A) rules for timing of deductions of im-
 8 plicit fees paid by fiscal year recipients,

9 “(B) subsequent year adjustments if a fi-
 10 nancial intermediation business allocates too
 11 much in a calendar year,

12 “(C) rules for advance approval from the
 13 Secretary for allocation procedures, and

14 “(D) safe-harbor alternatives to the alloca-
 15 tion procedures described in this subsection.

16 “(c) NOT APPLICABLE TO LENDING SERVICES.—
 17 This section shall not apply to lending services.

18 **“Subchapter G—Financial Intermediation**
 19 **and Financial Institutions**

“Sec. 241. Activities constituting a financial intermediation business.

“Sec. 242. General rule for taxation.

“Sec. 243. Special rule for banks.

“Sec. 244. Insurance companies.

“Sec. 245. Financial pass-through entities.

“Sec. 246. Financial intermediation by other businesses.

1 **“SEC. 241. ACTIVITIES CONSTITUTING A FINANCIAL INTER-**
2 **MEDIATION BUSINESS.**

3 “(a) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION BUSINESS.—The
4 providing of financial intermediation services shall be con-
5 sidered a business activity. The gross profit of a business
6 entity providing financial intermediation services shall be
7 determined by taking into account the rules of this sub-
8 chapter.

9 “(b) SEPARATE BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—The provision
10 of financial intermediation services for unrelated persons
11 shall be considered a separate business activity and a busi-
12 ness shall be considered a separate entity with respect to
13 such activity. An entity engaging in such business is re-
14 ferred to in this chapter as a ‘financial intermediation
15 business’.

16 “(c) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION BY A BUSINESS.—
17 Section 246 shall apply to a business that provides finan-
18 cial intermediation services for itself and related parties
19 but generally does not provide such services for unrelated
20 parties.

21 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—

22 “(1) FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES.—
23 ‘Financial intermediation services’ include—

24 “(A) lending services,

25 “(B) insurance services,

1 “(C) market-making and dealer services,
2 and

3 “(D) any other service provided as busi-
4 ness activity in which a person acts as an inter-
5 mediary in—

6 “(i) the transfer of property, services,
7 or financial assets, liabilities, risks or in-
8 struments (or income or expense derived
9 therefrom) between two or more persons,
10 or

11 “(ii) the pooling of economic risk
12 among other persons

13 and derives all or a portion of such person’s
14 gross receipts from streams of income or ex-
15 pense, discounts, or other financial flows associ-
16 ated with the matter with respect to which such
17 person is acting as an intermediary.

18 “(2) LENDING SERVICES.—‘Lending services’
19 means the regular making of loans and providing
20 credit to, or taking deposits from customers, but
21 does not include an installment or delayed payment
22 arrangement provided by a seller of property or serv-
23 ices under which additional charges or fees are im-
24 posed by the seller for the late payment.

1 “(3) MARKET-MAKING OR DEALER SERVICES.—
2 ‘Market-making or dealer services’ means services
3 provided by a person who—

4 “(A) regularly purchases financial instru-
5 ments from or sells financial instruments to
6 customers in the ordinary course of a trade or
7 business,

8 “(B) regularly offers to enter into, assume,
9 offset, assign, or otherwise terminate positions
10 in financial instruments with customers in the
11 ordinary course of a trade or business.

12 **“SEC. 242. GENERAL RULE FOR TAXATION.**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a financial inter-
14 mediation business, gross profits shall be computed by—

15 “(1) substituting financial receipts for taxable
16 receipts, and

17 “(2) including financial expenses as business
18 purchases.

19 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—

20 “(1) FINANCIAL RECEIPTS.—‘Financial re-
21 ceipts’ means all receipts other than amounts re-
22 ceived as contributions to capital.

23 “(2) FINANCIAL EXPENSES.—‘Financial ex-
24 penses’ include—

1 “(A) payments for principal and interest
2 that is properly allocable to the provision of fi-
3 nancial intermediation services,

4 “(B) the cost of and payments under fi-
5 nancial instruments (other than financial in-
6 struments in the person subject to the tax im-
7 posed under this chapter and any person re-
8 lated to such person),

9 “(C) claims and cash surrender values paid
10 in connection with insurance or reinsurance
11 services, and

12 “(D) amounts paid for reinsurance.

13 “(3) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT.—‘Financial in-
14 strument’ means any—

15 “(A) share of stock in a corporation,

16 “(B) equity ownership in any widely held
17 or publicly traded partnership, trust, or other
18 business entity,

19 “(C) note, bond, debenture, or other evi-
20 dence of indebtedness,

21 “(D) interest rate, currency, or equity no-
22 tional principal contract,

23 “(E) evidence or interest in, or a derivative
24 financial instrument in, any financial instru-
25 ment described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C),

1 or (D), or any currency, including any option,
2 forward contract, short position, and any simi-
3 lar financial instrument in such a financial in-
4 strument or currency, and

5 “(F) a position which—

6 “(i) is not a financial instrument de-
7 scribed in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D)
8 or (E),

9 “(ii) is a hedge with respect to such
10 a financial instrument, and

11 “(iii) is clearly identified in the deal-
12 er’s records as being described in this sub-
13 paragraph before the close of the day on
14 which it was acquired or entered into.

15 “(c) INTERNATIONAL MATTERS.—For purposes of
16 this section in the case of a financial intermediation busi-
17 ness with activity in and outside the United States—

18 “(1) INCLUSION REGARDLESS OF SOURCE.—

19 “(A) Financial receipts shall be determined
20 without regard to whether they are received for
21 property or service provided in or outside the
22 United States, except that financial receipts do
23 not include amounts that—

24 “(i) are not taxable receipts (as deter-
25 mined without regard to this section), but

1 “(ii) would have been taxable receipts
2 (as determined without regard to this sec-
3 tion) if they had been received for services
4 or property in the United States.

5 “(B) Financial expenses shall be deter-
6 mined without regard to whether they are re-
7 ceived for property or services acquired in or
8 outside the United States.

9 “(2) ALLOCATION.—Under regulations pre-
10 scribed by the Secretary, gross profits (as deter-
11 mined without regard to this paragraph) shall be re-
12 duced by the amount of financial intermediation
13 gross profit attributable to financial intermediation
14 activity provided outside the United States.

15 “(3) GROSS PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO FINAN-
16 CIAL INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITY.—‘Gross profits at-
17 tributable to financial intermediation activity’ means
18 the excess of—

19 “(A) gross profits as determined under
20 this section (but without regard to paragraph
21 (2)), over

22 “(B) gross profits as determined without
23 regard to this subchapter.

1 **“SEC. 243. SPECIAL RULES FOR BANKS.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a bank, gross prof-
3 its shall be determined in accordance with section 242, ex-
4 cept that—

5 “(1) FINANCIAL RECEIPTS.—Financial receipts
6 shall include only—

7 “(A) taxable receipts (as determined with-
8 out regard to this subchapter),

9 “(B) interest on loans made or acquired by
10 the bank,

11 “(C) gain on the sale of loans,

12 “(D) discount points received, and

13 “(E) any explicit fees for financial or fidu-
14 ciary services not included in subparagraphs
15 (A) through (E).

16 “(2) FINANCIAL EXPENSES.—Financial ex-
17 penses shall include only—

18 “(A) interest paid to depositors and on
19 other funds borrowed by the bank, and

20 “(B) reasonable additions to reserves for
21 bad debts.

22 “(3) FORECLOSURE PROPERTY.—Gross profits
23 shall properly take into account proceeds from the
24 operation or sale of foreclosure property.

25 “(b) BANK.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Bank’ means a bank or
2 trust company incorporated and doing business
3 under the laws of the United States, the District of
4 Columbia, or any State, a substantial part of the
5 business of which consists of receiving deposits and
6 making loans and discounts, or of exercising fidu-
7 ciary powers similar to those exercised by national
8 banks under the authority of the Comptroller of the
9 Currency, and which is subject by law to supervision
10 and examination by State or Federal authority hav-
11 ing supervision over banking institutions or credit
12 unions. Such term includes domestic building and
13 loan associations and credit unions.

14 “(2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—If a bank is engaged
15 in significant amounts of activities other than those
16 described in paragraph (1), the bank shall be consid-
17 ered as a separate business entity with respect to
18 such other activity.

19 **“SEC. 244. INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

20 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of companies pro-
21 viding insurance services, gross profits shall be determined
22 in accordance with section 242, except—

23 “(1) subsection (c) of section 242 (relating to
24 international operations) shall not apply, and

1 “(2) the rules of subchapter J (sourcing rules)
2 shall apply to determine financial receipts and finan-
3 cial expenses.

4 “(b) RESULT INCONSISTENT WITH STATUTORY IN-
5 TENT.—If an insurance company determines that the ap-
6 plication of subsection (a) produces results inconsistent
7 with the territorial approach of the business tax, it may
8 apply to the Secretary for permission to apply section
9 242(c) in lieu of subsection (a).

10 **“SEC. 245. FINANCIAL PASS-THROUGH ENTITIES.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a financial pass-
12 thru entity, gross profits shall be determined in accord-
13 ance with section 242, except—

14 “(1) financial receipts shall include contribu-
15 tions to capital,

16 “(2) financial expenses shall include—

17 “(A) distributions to persons holding inter-
18 ests in the pass-thru entity,

19 “(B) investments in related entities (in-
20 cluding wholly owned entities) engaging in real
21 estate investment.

22 “(b) PASS-THRU ENTITY.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—‘Pass-thru entity’ means a
24 business entity that is intended to serve as a con-

1 duit. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations defin-
2 ing pass-thru entity. Such term shall include—

3 “(A) entities that would qualify as regu-
4 lated investment companies under the Internal
5 Revenue Code of 1986,

6 “(B) entities that would qualify as real es-
7 tate investment trusts under the Internal Rev-
8 enue Code of 1986,

9 “(C) entities that would qualify as
10 REMICs under the Internal Revenue Code of
11 1986, and

12 “(D) partnerships whose purposes are to
13 invest the funds of the partners in financial in-
14 struments, distribute or reinvest the income
15 from such investments, and distribute or rein-
16 vest the proceeds from the sale of such instru-
17 ments.

18 “(2) ENGAGEMENT IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—

19 An entity will not qualify as a pass-thru entity if it
20 engages in more than an insubstantial amount of
21 rental or other business activity (other than invest-
22 ing in and selling financial instruments). The pre-
23 ceding sentence will not apply if the business entity
24 treats the business activity as engaged in by a sepa-

1 rate business entity (separately subject to tax under
2 this chapter).

3 **“SEC. 246. FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION BY OTHER BUSI-**
4 **NESSES.**

5 “(a) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity that is not
6 regularly in the business of providing financial intermedi-
7 ation services to unrelated parties engages in significant
8 financial intermediation activity, its gross profits shall be
9 increased by its gross profits from financial intermediation
10 activity (determined as if such activity were activity of a
11 pass-thru entity that paid all costs of such financial inter-
12 mediation activity including—

13 “(1) compensation for persons engaging in such
14 activity,

15 “(2) equipment involved in such activity, and

16 “(3) office space for persons involved in such
17 activity).

18 “(b) PROXY.—A business entity to which subsection
19 (a) applies will be treated as satisfying the requirements
20 of that subsection if it increases its gross receipts by the
21 portion of employee compensation properly allocable to the
22 provision of financial intermediation services.

23 “(c) SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION.—A
24 business will be considered as engaging in substantial fi-
25 nancial intermediation if—

1 “(1) more than 5 percent of the compensation
 2 paid by the business to its employees is for employ-
 3 ees whose primary activity is the management of the
 4 business’s investments in financial instruments, or

5 “(2) at all times during the taxable year and
 6 the immediately preceding full taxable year, more
 7 than 10 percent of its assets are financial instru-
 8 ments other than—

9 “(A) equity interests in business entities in
 10 which it holds more than 50 percent in value of
 11 the outstanding equity,

12 “(B) equity interests in joint ventures in
 13 which the company is actively participating,

14 “(C) purchase money loans to its cus-
 15 tomers, and

16 “(D) business loans and equity invest-
 17 ments that serve a direct business purpose.

18 **“Subchapter H—Tax-exempt Organizations**

“Sec. 251. Exemption for governmental entities.

“Sec. 252. Taxable activity of governmental entities.

“Sec. 253. Tax-exempt organizations.

“Sec. 254. Special rules for (c)(3) organizations.

“Sec. 255. Tax on unrelated business activity.

“Sec. 256. Unrelated business activity.

19 **“SEC. 251. EXEMPTION FOR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.**

20 “(a) STATES.—Except as provided in section 252, a
 21 state, political subdivision thereof and the District of Co-
 22 lumbia shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter

1 on any gross profits derived from the exercise of any es-
2 sential governmental function.

3 “(b) POSSESSIONS.—The government of any posses-
4 sion of the United States shall be exempt from taxation
5 under this chapter on any gross profits earned by the pos-
6 session.

7 **“SEC. 252. TAXABLE ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTI-**
8 **TIES.**

9 “(a) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES TAXABLE.—A govern-
10 mental entity shall be considered a business and subject
11 to tax on any business activity of a type frequently pro-
12 vided by business entities subject to tax under this chap-
13 ter.

14 “(b) CERTAIN ACTIVITIES TREATED AS ESSENTIAL
15 GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not
16 apply to the following activities, which shall be treated as
17 essential government functions:

18 “(1) Provision of mass transportation services.

19 “(2) Provision of public utility services.

20 **“SEC. 253. TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.**

21 “(a) EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.—An organiza-
22 tion described in subsection (c) or (d) shall be exempt
23 from taxation under this chapter.

24 “(b) TAX ON UNRELATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY.—An
25 organization exempt from taxation under subsection (a)

1 shall be subject to tax to the extent provided in sections
2 255 and 256, but shall be considered a tax-exempt organi-
3 zation for purposes of any law that refers to tax-exempt
4 organizations.

5 “(c) LIST OF EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.—The fol-
6 lowing organizations are referred to in subsection (a):

7 “(1) INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED
8 STATES.—Any corporation organized under Act of
9 Congress which is an instrumentality of the United
10 States but only if such corporation—

11 “(A) is exempt from Federal income
12 taxes—

13 “(i) under such Act as amended and
14 supplemented before July 18, 1984, or

15 “(ii) under this title without regard to
16 any provision of law which is not contained
17 in this title and which is not contained in
18 a revenue Act, or

19 “(B) is described in subsection (h).

20 “(2) TITLE HOLDING COMPANIES.—Corpora-
21 tions organized for the exclusive purpose of holding
22 title to property, collecting income therefrom, and
23 turning over the entire amount thereof, less ex-
24 penses, to an organization which itself is exempt
25 under this section. Rules similar to the rules of sub-

1 paragraph (G) of paragraph (25) shall apply for
2 purposes of this paragraph.

3 “(3) CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL AND RELI-
4 GIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.—Corporations, and any
5 community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and
6 operated exclusively for religious, charitable, sci-
7 entific, testing for public safety, literary, or edu-
8 cational purposes, or to foster national or inter-
9 national amateur sports competition (but only if no
10 part of its activities involve the provision of athletic
11 facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cru-
12 elty to children or animals, no part of the net earn-
13 ings of which inures to the benefit of any private
14 shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the
15 activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or oth-
16 erwise attempting, to influence legislation (except as
17 otherwise provided in subsection (g)), and which
18 does not participate in, or intervene in (including the
19 publishing or distributing of statements), any polit-
20 ical campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any
21 candidate for public office.

22 “(4) SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.—

23 “(A) Civic leagues or organizations not or-
24 ganized for profit but operated exclusively for
25 the promotion of social welfare, or local associa-

1 tions of employees, the membership of which is
2 limited to the employees of a designated person
3 or persons in a particular municipality, and the
4 net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to
5 charitable, educational, or recreational pur-
6 poses.

7 “(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to
8 an entity unless no part of the net earnings of
9 such entity inures to the benefit of any private
10 shareholder or individual.

11 “(5) LABOR AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZA-
12 TIONS.—Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organi-
13 zations.

14 “(6) TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.—Business leagues,
15 chambers of commerce, real-estate boards, boards of
16 trade, or professional football leagues (whether or
17 not administering a pension fund for football play-
18 ers) not organized for profit and no part of the net
19 earnings of which inures to the benefit of any pri-
20 vate shareholder or individual.

21 “(7) SOCIAL CLUBS.—Clubs organized for
22 pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable pur-
23 poses, substantially all of the activities of which are
24 for such purposes and no part of the net earnings

1 of which inures to the benefit of any private share-
2 holder.

3 “(8) CERTAIN FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.—Fra-
4 ternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations—

5 “(A) operating under the lodge system or
6 for the exclusive benefit of the members of a
7 fraternity itself operating under the lodge sys-
8 tem, and

9 “(B) providing for the payment of life,
10 sick, accident, or other benefits to the members
11 of such society, order, or association or their
12 dependents.

13 “(9) VEBA’S.—Voluntary employees’ beneficiary
14 associations providing for the payment of life, sick,
15 accident, or other benefits to the members of such
16 association or their dependents or designated bene-
17 ficiaries, if no part of the net earnings of such asso-
18 ciation inures (other than through such payments)
19 to the benefit of any private shareholder or indi-
20 vidual.

21 “(10) OTHER FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.—
22 Domestic fraternal societies, orders, or associations,
23 operating under the lodge system—

1 “(A) the net earnings of which are devoted
2 exclusively to religious, charitable, scientific, lit-
3 erary, educational, and fraternal purposes, and

4 “(B) which do not provide for the payment
5 of life, sick, accident, or other benefits.

6 “(11) LOCAL TEACHERS’ RETIREMENT
7 FUNDS.—Teachers’ retirement fund associations of a
8 purely local character, if—

9 “(A) no part of their net earnings inures
10 (other than through payment of retirement ben-
11 efits) to the benefit of any private shareholder
12 or individual, and

13 “(B) the income consists solely of amounts
14 received from public taxation, amounts received
15 from assessments on the teaching salaries of
16 members, and income in respect of investments.

17 “(12) CERTAIN COOPERATIVES.—

18 “(A) Benevolent life insurance associations
19 of a purely local character, mutual ditch or irri-
20 gation companies, mutual or cooperative tele-
21 phone companies, or like organizations; but only
22 if 85 percent or more of the income consists of
23 amounts collected from members for the sole
24 purpose of meeting losses and expenses.

1 “(B) In the case of a mutual or coopera-
2 tive telephone company, subparagraph (A) shall
3 be applied without taking into account any in-
4 come received or accrued—

5 “(i) from a nonmember telephone
6 company for the performance of commu-
7 nication services which involve members of
8 the mutual or cooperative telephone com-
9 pany,

10 “(ii) from qualified pole rentals,

11 “(iii) from the sale of display listings
12 in a directory furnished to the members of
13 the mutual or cooperative telephone com-
14 pany, or

15 “(iv) from the prepayment of a loan
16 under section 306A, 306B, or 311 of the
17 Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (as in ef-
18 fect on January 1, 1987).

19 “(C) In the case of a mutual or cooperative
20 electric company, subparagraph (A) shall be ap-
21 plied without taking into account any income
22 received or accrued—

23 “(i) from qualified pole rentals, or

24 “(ii) from the prepayment of a loan
25 under section 306A, 306B, or 311 of the

1 Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (as in ef-
2 fect on January 1, 1987).

3 “(D) For purposes of this paragraph, the
4 term ‘qualified pole rental’ means any rental of
5 a pole (or other structure used to support
6 wires) if such pole (or other structure)—

7 “(i) is used by the telephone or elec-
8 tric company to support one or more wires
9 which are used by such company in pro-
10 viding telephone or electric services to its
11 members, and

12 “(ii) is used pursuant to the rental to
13 support one or more wires (in addition to
14 the wires described in clause (i)) for use in
15 connection with the transmission by wire
16 of electricity or of telephone or other com-
17 munications.

18 For purposes of the preceding sentence, the
19 term ‘rental’ includes any sale of the right to
20 use the pole (or other structure).

21 “(13) NONPROFIT CEMETERIES.—Cemetery
22 companies owned and operated exclusively for the
23 benefit of their members or which are not operated
24 for profit; and any corporation chartered solely for
25 the purpose of the disposal of bodies by burial or

1 cremation which is not permitted by its charter to
2 engage in any business not necessarily incident to
3 that purpose and no part of the net earnings of
4 which inures to the benefit of any private share-
5 holder or individual.

6 “(14) GRANDFATHERED MUTUAL FINANCIAL
7 INSTITUTIONS.—

8 “(A) Credit unions without capital stock
9 organized and operated for mutual purposes
10 and without profit, but only if organized before
11 July 1, 2006.

12 “(B) Certain corporations or associations
13 organized before September 1, 1957, and de-
14 scribed in subparagraphs (B) or (C) of section
15 501(c)(14) of the Internal Revenue Code of
16 1986.

17 “(15) GRANDFATHERED SMALL INSURANCE
18 COMPANIES.—Insurance companies organized before
19 July 1, 2006, and described in section 501(c)(15) of
20 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

21 “(16) CROP FINANCING ASSOCIATIONS.—Cor-
22 porations organized by an association subject to part
23 IV of this subchapter or members thereof, for the
24 purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of
25 such members or other producers, and operated in

1 conjunction with such association. Exemption shall
2 not be denied any such corporation because it has
3 capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is
4 fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the
5 State of incorporation or 8 percent per annum,
6 whichever is greater, on the value of the consider-
7 ation for which the stock was issued, and if substan-
8 tially all such stock (other than nonvoting preferred
9 stock, the owners of which are not entitled or per-
10 mitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the
11 profits of the corporation, on dissolution or other-
12 wise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by such
13 association, or members thereof; nor shall exemption
14 be denied any such corporation because there is ac-
15 cumulated and maintained by it a reserve required
16 by State law or a reasonable reserve for any nec-
17 essary purpose.

18 “(17) SUPPLEMENTAL EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
19 TRUST.—

20 “(A) A trust or trusts forming part of a
21 plan providing for the payment of supplemental
22 unemployment compensation benefits, if—

23 “(i) under the plan, it is impossible,
24 at any time prior to the satisfaction of all
25 liabilities, with respect to employees under

1 the plan, for any part of the corpus or in-
2 come to be (within the taxable year or
3 thereafter) used for, or diverted to, any
4 purpose other than the providing of supple-
5 mental unemployment compensation bene-
6 fits,

7 “(ii) such benefits are payable to em-
8 ployees under a classification which is set
9 forth in the plan and which is found by the
10 Secretary not to be discriminatory in favor
11 of employees who are highly compensated
12 employees (within the meaning of section
13 414(q)), and

14 “(iii) such benefits do not discrimi-
15 nate in favor of employees who are highly
16 compensated employees (within the mean-
17 ing of section 414(q). A plan shall not be
18 considered discriminatory within the mean-
19 ing of this clause merely because the bene-
20 fits received under the plan bear a uniform
21 relationship to the total compensation, or
22 the basic or regular rate of compensation,
23 of the employees covered by the plan.

24 “(B) Rules similar to those contained in
25 subparagraphs (B) through (E) of section

1 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
2 shall apply to subparagraph (A).

3 “(18) GRANDFATHERED TRUSTS.—A trust or
4 trusts created before June 25, 1959, and described
5 in section 501(c)(18) of the Internal Revenue Code
6 of 1986.

7 “(19) CERTAIN VETERANS’ ORGANIZATIONS.—
8 A post or organization of past or present members
9 of the Armed Forces of the United States, or an
10 auxiliary unit or society of, or a trust or foundation
11 for, any such post or organization—

12 “(A) organized in the United States or any
13 of its possessions,

14 “(B) at least 75 percent of the members of
15 which are past or present members of the
16 Armed Forces of the United States and sub-
17 stantially all of the other members of which are
18 individuals who are cadets or are spouses, wid-
19 ows, or widowers of past or present members of
20 the Armed Forces of the United States or of
21 cadets, and

22 “(C) no part of the net earnings of which
23 inures to the benefit of any private shareholder
24 or individual.

1 “(20) LEGAL SERVICE PLAN TRUSTS.—An or-
2 ganization or trust created or organized in the
3 United States, the exclusive function of which is to
4 form part of a qualified group legal services plan or
5 plans.

6 “(21) BLACK LUNG ACT TRUSTS.—A trust or
7 trusts established in writing, created or organized in
8 the United States, and contributed to by any person
9 (except an insurance company) if—

10 “(A) the purpose of such trust or trusts is
11 exclusively—

12 “(i) to satisfy, in whole or in part, the
13 liability of such person for, or with respect
14 to, claims for compensation for disability
15 or death due to pneumoconiosis under
16 Black Lung Acts,

17 “(ii) to pay premiums for insurance
18 exclusively covering such liability,

19 “(iii) to pay administrative and other
20 incidental expenses of such trust in connec-
21 tion with the operation of the trust and the
22 processing of claims against such person
23 under Black Lung Acts, and

24 “(iv) to pay accident or health bene-
25 fits for retired miners and their spouses

1 and dependents (including administrative
2 and other incidental expenses of such trust
3 in connection therewith) or premiums for
4 insurance exclusively covering such bene-
5 fits; and

6 “(B) such trusts meets requirements simi-
7 lar to those contained in section 501(c)(21) of
8 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

9 “(22) MULTIEMPLOYER ERISA TRUST.—A trust
10 created or organized in the United States and estab-
11 lished in writing by the plan sponsors of multiem-
12 ployer plans if—

13 “(A) the purpose of such trust is exclu-
14 sively—

15 “(i) to pay any amount described in
16 section 4223(c) or (h) of the Employee Re-
17 tirement Income Security Act of 1974, and

18 “(ii) to pay reasonable and necessary
19 administrative expenses in connection with
20 the establishment and operation of the
21 trust and the processing of claims against
22 the trust,

23 “(B) no part of the assets of the trust may
24 be used for, or diverted to, any purpose other
25 than—

1 “(i) the purposes described in sub-
2 paragraph (A), or

3 “(ii) prudent investment in securities,
4 obligations, or time or demand deposits,

5 “(C) such trust meets the requirements of
6 paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 4223(b),
7 4223(h), or, if applicable, section 4223(c) of the
8 Employee Retirement Income Security Act of
9 1974, and

10 “(D) the trust instrument provides that,
11 on dissolution of the trust, assets of the trust
12 may not be paid other than to plans which have
13 participated in the plan or, in the case of a
14 trust established under section 4223(h) of such
15 Act, to plans with respect to which employers
16 have participated in the fund.

17 “(23) GRANDFATHERED VETERANS’ INSURANCE
18 ORGANIZATION.—Any association organized before
19 1880 more than 75 percent of the members of which
20 are present or past members of the Armed Forces
21 and a principal purpose of which is to provide insur-
22 ance and other benefits to veterans or their depend-
23 ents.

24 “(24) ERISA TRUST.—A trust described in sec-
25 tion 4049 of the Employee Retirement Income Secu-

1 rity Act of 1974 (as in effect on the date of the en-
2 actment of the Single-Employer Pension Plan
3 Amendments Act of 1986).

4 “(25) REAL TITLE HOLDING CORPORATION OR
5 TRUST.—

6 “(A) Any corporation or trust which—

7 “(i) has no more than 35 shareholders
8 or beneficiaries,

9 “(ii) has only 1 class of stock or bene-
10 ficial interest, and

11 “(iii) is organized for the exclusive
12 purposes of—

13 “(I) acquiring real property and
14 holding title to, and collecting income
15 from, such property, and

16 “(II) remitting the entire amount
17 of income from such property (less ex-
18 penses) to 1 or more organizations de-
19 scribed in subparagraph (C) which are
20 shareholders of such corporation or
21 beneficiaries of such trust.

22 For purposes of clause (iii), the term ‘real prop-
23 erty’ shall not include any interest as a tenant
24 in common (or similar interest) and shall not
25 include any indirect interest.

1 “(B) A corporation or trust shall be de-
2 scribed in subparagraph (A) without regard to
3 whether the corporation or trust is organized by
4 1 or more organizations described in subpara-
5 graph (C).

6 “(C) An organization is described in this
7 subparagraph if such organization is—

8 “(i) a qualified pension, profit shar-
9 ing, or stock bonus plan that meets the re-
10 quirements of section 401(a),

11 “(ii) a governmental plan (within the
12 meaning of section 414(d)),

13 “(iii) the United States, any State or
14 political subdivision thereof, or any agency
15 or instrumentality of any of the foregoing,
16 or

17 “(iv) any organization described in
18 paragraph (3).

19 “(D) A corporation or trust shall in no
20 event be treated as described in subparagraph
21 (A) unless such corporation or trust permits its
22 shareholders or beneficiaries—

23 “(i) to dismiss the corporation’s or
24 trust’s investment adviser, following rea-
25 sonable notice, upon a vote of the share-

1 holders or beneficiaries holding a majority
2 of interest in the corporation or trust, and

3 “(ii) to terminate their interest in the
4 corporation or trust by either, or both, of
5 the following alternatives, as determined by
6 the corporation or trust:

7 “(I) by selling or exchanging
8 their stock in the corporation or inter-
9 est in the trust (subject to any Fed-
10 eral or State securities law) to any or-
11 ganization described in subparagraph
12 (C) so long as the sale or exchange
13 does not increase the number of
14 shareholders or beneficiaries in such
15 corporation or trust above 35, or

16 “(II) by having their stock or in-
17 terest redeemed by the corporation or
18 trust after the shareholder or bene-
19 ficiary has provided 90 days notice to
20 such corporation or trust.

21 “(E)(i) For purposes of this paragraph—

22 “(I) a corporation which is a qualified
23 subsidiary shall not be treated as a sepa-
24 rate corporation, and

1 “(II) all assets, liabilities, and items
2 of income, deduction, and credit of a quali-
3 fied subsidiary shall be treated as assets,
4 liabilities, and such items (as the case may
5 be) of the corporation or trust described in
6 subparagraph (A).

7 “(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph,
8 the term ‘qualified subsidiary’ means any cor-
9 poration if, at all times during the period such
10 corporation was in existence, 100 percent of the
11 stock of such corporation is held by the cor-
12 poration or trust described in subparagraph
13 (A).

14 “(iii) For purposes of this subtitle, if any
15 corporation which was a qualified subsidiary
16 ceases to meet the requirements of clause (ii),
17 such corporation shall be treated as a new cor-
18 poration acquiring all of its assets (and assum-
19 ing all of its liabilities) immediately before such
20 cessation from the corporation or trust de-
21 scribed in subparagraph (A) in exchange for its
22 stock.

23 “(F) For purposes of subparagraph (A),
24 the term ‘real property’ includes any personal
25 property which is leased under, or in connection

1 with, a lease of real property, but only if the
2 rent attributable to such personal property for
3 the taxable year does not exceed 15 percent of
4 the total rent for the taxable year attributable
5 to both the real and personal property leased
6 under, or in connection with, such lease.

7 “(G)(i) An organization shall not be treat-
8 ed as failing to be described in this paragraph
9 merely by reason of the receipt of any otherwise
10 disqualifying income which is incidentally de-
11 rived from the holding of real property.

12 “(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply if the
13 amount of gross income described in such
14 clause exceeds 10 percent of the organization’s
15 gross income for the taxable year unless the or-
16 ganization establishes to the satisfaction of the
17 Secretary that the receipt of gross income de-
18 scribed in clause (i) in excess of such limitation
19 was inadvertent and reasonable steps are being
20 taken to correct the circumstances giving rise to
21 such income.

22 “(26) STATE ESTABLISHED MEDICAL CARE IN-
23 SURER.—Any membership organization if—

24 “(A) such organization is established by a
25 State exclusively to provide coverage for medical

1 care on a not-for-profit basis to individuals de-
2 scribed in subparagraph (B) through—

3 “(i) insurance issued by the organiza-
4 tion, or

5 “(ii) a health maintenance organiza-
6 tion under an arrangement with the orga-
7 nization,

8 “(B) the only individuals receiving such
9 coverage through the organization are individ-
10 uals—

11 “(i) who are residents of such State,
12 and

13 “(ii) who, by reason of the existence
14 or history of a medical condition—

15 “(I) are unable to acquire med-
16 ical care coverage for such condition
17 through insurance or from a health
18 maintenance organization, or

19 “(II) are able to acquire such
20 coverage only at a rate which is sub-
21 stantially in excess of the rate for
22 such coverage through the member-
23 ship organization,

1 “(C) the composition of the membership in
2 such organization is specified by such State,
3 and

4 “(D) no part of the net earnings of the or-
5 ganization inures to the benefit of any private
6 shareholder or individual. A spouse and any
7 qualifying child) of an individual described in
8 subparagraph (B) (without regard to this sen-
9 tence) shall be treated as described in subpara-
10 graph (B).

11 “(27) GRANDFATHERED WORKERS COMPENSA-
12 TION ORGANIZATION.—Any membership organiza-
13 tion established before June 1, 1996, by a State ex-
14 clusively to reimburse its members for losses arising
15 under workmen’s compensation acts, and described
16 in section 501(c)(27) of the Internal Revenue Code
17 of 1986.

18 “(d) RELIGIOUS AND APOSTOLIC ORGANIZATIONS.—
19 The following organizations are referred to in subsection
20 (a): Religious or apostolic associations or corporations, if
21 such associations or corporations have a common treasury
22 or community treasury, even if such associations or cor-
23 porations engage in business for the common benefit of
24 the members, but only if such activity is treated as unre-
25 lated business activity.

1 “(e) COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL SERVICE ORGANIZA-
2 TIONS.—For purposes of this chapter, an organization
3 shall be treated as an organization organized and operated
4 exclusively for charitable purposes, if—

5 “(1) such organization is organized and oper-
6 ated solely—

7 “(A) to perform, on a centralized basis,
8 one or more of the following services which, if
9 performed on its own behalf by a hospital which
10 is an organization described in subsection (c)(3)
11 and exempt from taxation under subsection (a),
12 would constitute activities in exercising or per-
13 forming the purpose or function constituting
14 the basis for its exemption: data processing,
15 purchasing (including the purchasing of insur-
16 ance on a group basis), warehousing, billing
17 and collection, food, clinical, industrial engi-
18 neering, laboratory, printing, communications,
19 record center, and personnel (including selec-
20 tion, testing, training, and education of per-
21 sonnel) services; and

22 “(B) to perform such services solely for
23 two or more hospitals each of which is—

1 “(i) an organization described in sub-
2 section (c)(3) which is exempt from tax-
3 ation under subsection (a),

4 “(ii) a constituent part of an organi-
5 zation described in subsection (c)(3) which
6 is exempt from taxation under subsection
7 (a) and which, if organized and operated
8 as a separate entity, would constitute an
9 organization described in subsection (c)(3),
10 or

11 “(iii) owned and operated by the
12 United States, a State, the District of Co-
13 lumbia, or a possession of the United
14 States, or a political subdivision or an
15 agency or instrumentality of any of the
16 foregoing;

17 “(2) such organization is organized and oper-
18 ated on a cooperative basis and allocates or pays,
19 within 8½ months after the close of its taxable year,
20 all net earnings to patrons on the basis of services
21 performed for them; and

22 “(3) if such organization has capital stock, all
23 of such stock outstanding is owned by its patrons.

24 For purposes of this title, any organization which, by rea-
25 son of the preceding sentence, is an organization described

1 in subsection (c)(3) and exempt from taxation under sub-
2 section (a), shall be treated as a hospital and as an organi-
3 zation referred to in section 101(b)(1)(A)(iii).

4 “(f) COOPERATIVE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS OF OP-
5 ERATING EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—For purposes
6 of this chapter, if an organization is—

7 “(1) organized and operated solely to hold,
8 commingle, and collectively invest and reinvest (in-
9 cluding arranging for and supervising the perform-
10 ance by independent contractors of investment serv-
11 ices related thereto) in stocks and securities, the
12 moneys contributed thereto by each of the members
13 of such organization, and to collect income there-
14 from and turn over the entire amount thereof, less
15 expenses, to such members,

16 “(2) organized and controlled by one or more
17 such members, and

18 “(3) comprised solely of members that are orga-
19 nizations described in clause (ii) or (iv) of section
20 101(b)(1)(A)—

21 “(A) which are exempt from taxation
22 under subsection (a), or

23 “(B) the gross profits of which are ex-
24 cluded from taxation under section 251(a), then
25 such organization shall be treated as an organi-

1 zation organized and operated exclusively for
2 charitable purposes.

3 “(g) EXPENDITURES BY PUBLIC CHARITIES TO IN-
4 FLUENCE LEGISLATION.—

5 “(1) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of an orga-
6 nization to which this subsection applies, exemption
7 from taxation under subsection (a) shall be denied
8 because a substantial part of the activities of such
9 organization consists of carrying on propaganda, or
10 otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, but
11 only if such organization normally—

12 “(A) makes lobbying expenditures in ex-
13 cess of the lobbying ceiling amount for such or-
14 ganization for each taxable year, or

15 “(B) makes grass roots expenditures in ex-
16 cess of the grass roots ceiling amount for such
17 organization for each taxable year.

18 “(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this sub-
19 section—

20 “(A) LOBBYING EXPENDITURES.—‘Lob-
21 bying expenditures’ means expenditures for the
22 purpose of influencing legislation (as defined in
23 section 4911(d)).

24 “(B) LOBBYING CEILING AMOUNT.—The
25 lobbying ceiling amount for any organization

1 for any taxable year is 150 percent of the lob-
2 bying nontaxable amount for such organization
3 for such taxable year, determined under section
4 4911.

5 “(C) GRASS ROOTS EXPENDITURES.—
6 ‘Grass roots expenditures’ means expenditures
7 for the purpose of influencing legislation (as de-
8 fined in section 4911(d) without regard to para-
9 graph (1)(B) thereof).

10 “(D) GRASS ROOTS CEILING AMOUNT.—
11 The grass roots ceiling amount for any organi-
12 zation for any taxable year is 150 percent of
13 the grass roots nontaxable amount for such or-
14 ganization for such taxable year, determined
15 under section 4911.

16 “(3) ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THIS SUB-
17 SECTION APPLIES.—This subsection shall apply to
18 any organization which has elected (in such manner
19 and at such time as the Secretary may prescribe) to
20 have the provisions of this subsection apply to such
21 organization and which, for the taxable year which
22 includes the date the election is made, is described
23 in subsection (c)(3) and is not described in para-
24 graph (4) and is not a private foundation.

1 “(4) DISQUALIFIED ORGANIZATIONS.—This
2 subsection does not apply to—

3 “(A) a church,

4 “(B) an integrated auxiliary of a church or
5 of a convention or association of churches, or

6 “(C) a member of an affiliated group of or-
7 ganizations (within the meaning of section
8 4911(f)(2)) if one or more members of such
9 group is described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

10 “(5) YEARS FOR WHICH ELECTION IS EFPEC-
11 TIVE.—An election by an organization under this
12 subsection shall be effective for all taxable years of
13 such organization which—

14 “(A) end after the date the election is
15 made, and

16 “(B) begin before the date the election is
17 revoked by such organization (under regulations
18 prescribed by the Secretary).

19 “(6) NO EFFECT ON CERTAIN ORGANIZA-
20 TIONS.—With respect to any organization for a tax-
21 able year for which—

22 “(A) such organization is described in
23 paragraph (5), or

24 “(B) an election under this subsection is
25 not in effect for such organization, nothing in

1 this subsection or in section 4911 shall be con-
2 strued to affect the interpretation of the phrase,
3 ‘no substantial part of the activities of which is
4 carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempt-
5 ing, to influence legislation,’ under subsection
6 (c)(3).

7 “(h) GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS EXEMPT UNDER
8 SUBSECTION (c)(1).—For purposes of subsection (c)(1),
9 the following organizations are described in this sub-
10 section:

11 “(1) The Central Liquidity Facility established
12 under title III of the Federal Credit Union Act (12
13 U.S.C. 1795 et seq.).

14 “(2) The Resolution Trust Corporation estab-
15 lished under section 21A of the Federal Home Loan
16 Bank Act.

17 “(3) The Resolution Funding Corporation es-
18 tablished under section 21B of the Federal Home
19 Loan Bank Act.

20 “(i) CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—An
21 organization shall not be eligible for exemption as an edu-
22 cational organization under subsection (c)(3) if a substan-
23 tial amount of its activities and funds are devoted to—

24 “(1) conducting seminars and other similar pro-
25 grams,

1 “(2) conducting research to educate Congress
2 or the general public about public policy issues,

3 “(3) producing books and pamphlets, or

4 “(4) a combination of the foregoing.

5 **“SEC. 254. SPECIAL RULES FOR (C)(3) ORGANIZATIONS.**

6 “(a) NEW ORGANIZATIONS MUST NOTIFY SEC-
7 RETARY.—Except as provided in subsection (c), an organi-
8 zation shall not be treated as an organization described
9 in section 253(c)(3)—

10 “(1) unless that it has given notice to the Sec-
11 retary, in such manner as the Secretary may pre-
12 scribe, that it is applying for recognition of such sta-
13 tus, or

14 “(2) for any period before giving of such notice,
15 if such notice is given after the time prescribed by
16 the Secretary by regulations for giving notice under
17 this subsection.

18 “(b) PRESUMPTION THAT ORGANIZATIONS ARE PRI-
19 VATE FOUNDATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection
20 (c), any organization described in section 253(c)(3) and
21 which does not notify the Secretary, at such time and in
22 such manner as the Secretary may by regulations pre-
23 scribe, that it is not a private foundation (as defined in
24 section 102) shall be presumed to be a private foundation.

1 “(c) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not
2 apply to—

3 “(1) organizations organized before October 10,
4 1969;

5 “(2) organizations which obtained recognition
6 of tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the
7 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (in the case of sub-
8 section (a) only);

9 “(3) organizations which were determined not
10 to be private foundations under the Internal Rev-
11 enue Code of 1986;

12 “(4) churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and
13 conventions and associations of churches;

14 “(5) any organization that is not a private
15 foundation and the gross receipts of which in each
16 taxable year are not more than \$25,000, or

17 “(6) such other classes of organizations which
18 the Secretary may exempt.

19 **“SEC. 255. TAX ON UNRELATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY.**

20 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Each organization described in
21 subsection (b) shall be subject to the Simplified USA Tax
22 for businesses under section 201 on its gross profits from
23 its unrelated business activity.

24 “(b) ORGANIZATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX.—This sec-
25 tion shall apply to—

1 “(1) organizations exempt from the business
2 tax under section 253(a), other than instrumental-
3 ities of the United States described in section
4 253(c)(1).

5 “(2) colleges and universities which are instru-
6 mentalities of any government and corporations
7 owned by one or more such colleges or universities.

8 **“SEC. 256. UNRELATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—‘Unrelated business activity’
10 means any trade or business the conduct of which is not
11 substantially related (aside from the need of such organi-
12 zation for income or funds or the use it makes of the prof-
13 its derived) to the exercise or performance by such organi-
14 zation of its charitable, educational, or other purpose or
15 function constituting the basis for its exemption under
16 section 253, except that such term does not include any
17 trade or business—

18 “(1) in which substantially all the work in car-
19 rying on such trade or business is performed for the
20 organization without compensation; or

21 “(2) which is carried on, in the case of an orga-
22 nization described in section 253(c)(3) or in the case
23 of a college or university described in section 255(b),
24 by the organization primarily for the convenience of
25 its members, students, patients, officers, or employ-

1 ees, which is the selling by the organization of items
2 of work-related clothes and equipment and items
3 normally sold through vending machines, through
4 food dispensing facilities, or by snack bars, for the
5 convenience of its members at their usual places of
6 employment; or

7 “(3) which is the selling of merchandise, sub-
8 stantially all of which has been received by the orga-
9 nization as gifts or contributions.

10 “(b) ADVERTISING, ETC., ACTIVITIES.—For purposes
11 of this section, ‘trade or business’ includes any activity
12 which is carried on for the production of income from the
13 sale of goods or the performance of services. For purposes
14 of the preceding sentence, an activity does not lose identity
15 as a trade or business merely because it is carried on with-
16 in a larger aggregate of similar activities or within a larger
17 complex of other endeavors which may, or may not, be
18 related to the exempt purposes of the organization. Where
19 an activity carried on for profit constitutes an unrelated
20 trade or business, no part of such trade or business shall
21 be excluded from such classification merely because it does
22 not result in profit.

23 “(c) TRADE OR BUSINESS.—

24 “(1) CERTAIN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—An ac-
25 tivity shall not be considered a ‘trade or business’

1 solely because the activity is a business activity
2 (such as certain passive rental activity) that would
3 be subject to the business tax if conducted by a busi-
4 ness entity other than a tax-exempt organization.

5 “(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pre-
6 scribe regulations defining a ‘trade or business.’
7 Such regulations shall be consistent with the provi-
8 sions under sections 511 through 513 of the Internal
9 Revenue Code of 1986, except to the extent such
10 provisions are inconsistent with other principles of
11 the business tax. The regulations shall include exclu-
12 sions from the definition of ‘trade or business’ simi-
13 lar to those contained in section 513 of the Internal
14 Revenue Code for—

15 “(A) certain bingo games,

16 “(B) certain hospital services, and

17 “(C) certain public entertainment activity
18 at fairs and expositions by an organization
19 which regularly conducts, as one of its substan-
20 tial exempt purposes, an agricultural or edu-
21 cational fair or exhibition.

22 “(3) TRADE SHOWS.—The conduct of trade
23 shows and conventions shall not be excluded from
24 the definition of trade or business.

1 **“Subchapter I—Cooperatives**

“Sec. 260. Patronage dividends of cooperatives.

2 **“SEC. 260. PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS OF COOPERATIVES.**

3 “(a) PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS PAID BY SUPPLY CO-
4 OPERATIVES.—A qualified patronage dividend paid by a
5 supply cooperative to a patron shall be treated as if it is
6 a refund of a portion of the amounts paid by the patron
7 for goods, services, or use of capital. In general, if the
8 supply cooperative included the amount received from the
9 patron in taxable receipts, the dividend shall reduce tax-
10 able receipts in the year incurred. If the recipient of the
11 dividend is a business entity which deducted the cost of
12 business purchases to which the dividend related, the re-
13 cipient will reduce its cost of business purchases by the
14 amount of the dividend in the year the dividend is paid
15 or incurred.

16 “(b) PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS PAID BY MARKETING
17 COOPERATIVES.—A qualified patronage dividend paid to
18 a patron by a marketing cooperative shall be treated as
19 an upward price adjustment in the amount received by the
20 patron for its goods marketed by the cooperative. In gen-
21 eral, the cooperative will increase its cost of business pur-
22 chases by the amount of the qualified patronage dividend
23 and the recipient will increase its taxable receipts by the
24 amount of the qualified patronage dividend.

1 “(c) DIVIDEND TREATMENT.—Only the portion of a
2 patronage dividend that is not a qualified patronage divi-
3 dend shall be treated as a dividend under this chapter and
4 chapter 2.

5 “(d) DEFINITIONS.—

6 “(1) QUALIFIED PATRONAGE DIVIDEND.—A
7 ‘qualified patronage dividend’ is that part of a pa-
8 tronage dividend that is attributable to the patron’s
9 allocable share of patronage earnings of a marketing
10 cooperative or a supply cooperative.

11 “(2) SUPPLY COOPERATIVE.—A ‘supply cooper-
12 ative’ is a cooperative that sells goods or service to
13 patrons and provided patronage dividends with re-
14 spect to the quantity of purchases of the patrons.

15 “(3) MARKETING COOPERATIVE.—A ‘marketing
16 cooperative’ is a cooperative that sells goods pro-
17 duced by its members and provides patronage divi-
18 dends to the members based on the quantities of
19 goods sold or provided for sale.

20 “(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

21 “(1) NOTICES OF ALLOCATION AND PER-UNIT
22 RETAIN CERTIFICATES.—Except as provided in
23 paragraph (2), a notice of allocation, per-unit retain
24 certificate, or other similar document shall not be

1 treated as a patronage dividend until it is redeemed
2 in cash or property.

3 “(2) OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE CASH.—If a
4 patron is given an opportunity to receive a patron-
5 age dividend in cash, but instead chooses to accept
6 a per-unit retain certificate or a qualified notice of
7 allocation, the patron will be treated as receiving
8 cash and simultaneously contributing to the capital
9 of the cooperative.

10 “(3) APPLICATION LIMITED TO QUALIFIED CO-
11 OPERATIVES.—Under rules to be prescribed by the
12 Secretary, this section shall apply only to coopera-
13 tives to which one of the following provisions of the
14 Internal Revenue Code of 1986 would have applied:

15 “(A) Section 501(c)(12) (relating to coop-
16 erative telephone companies and similar organi-
17 zations).

18 “(B) Section 501(c)(14) (relating to cer-
19 tain cooperative banks).

20 “(C) Section 521 (relating to farm co-
21 operatives).

22 “(D) Section 1381 (relating to coopera-
23 tives generally).

24 “(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall pre-
25 scribe regulations for the application of this section.

1 The regulations shall generally be consistent with
 2 subchapter T of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue
 3 Code of 1986 except to the extent that such rules
 4 are inconsistent with provisions of this chapter.

5 **“Subchapter J—Sourcing Rules**

“Sec. 265. Exports of property or services.

“Sec. 266. Imports of property or services.

“Sec. 267. Import or export of services.

“Sec. 268. International transportation services.

“Sec. 269. International communications.

“Sec. 270. Insurance.

6 **“SEC. 265. EXPORTS OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES.**

7 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—Taxable receipts do not in-
 8 clude amounts received by the exporter thereof for prop-
 9 erty or services exported from the United States for use
 10 or consumption outside the United States.

11 “(b) EXPORT THROUGH NONBUSINESS ENTITY.—
 12 For purposes of subsection (a), if property or services are
 13 sold to a governmental entity or a tax-exempt organization
 14 for export and are exported other than in an activity of
 15 such entity which is subject to the business tax, then the
 16 seller of such property or services is deemed to be the ex-
 17 porter thereof.

18 “(c) EXPORT OF SERVICES.—See section 267 for
 19 rules for determining whether services are exported or im-
 20 ported.

1 **“SEC. 266. IMPORTS OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The import of property or serv-
3 ices for consumption in the United States shall constitute
4 a business purchase if such property or service is to be
5 used in a business activity in the United States. Property
6 being held for sale or retail by a business entity that is
7 in the business of selling goods shall be considered held
8 for ‘use in a business activity’.

9 “(b) AMOUNT OF BUSINESS PURCHASE.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The cost of business pur-
11 chases with respect to the import of property or
12 services for use or consumption in the United States
13 is the customs value, price or other amount used for
14 purposes of determining the import tax under sec-
15 tion 286 or section 287.

16 “(2) IMPORT TAX.—The cost of business pur-
17 chases does not include any import tax paid. No de-
18 duction shall be allowed with respect to property or
19 service imported by a business entity unless the im-
20 port tax is paid with respect to such import.

21 **“SEC. 267. IMPORT OR EXPORT OF SERVICES.**

22 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in
23 this subchapter or in rules prescribed under subchapter
24 G (relating to financial intermediation business), services
25 shall not be treated as imported or exported from the loca-
26 tion in which they are performed.

1 “(b) IMPORT OF SERVICES.—A business entity shall
2 be treated as importing a service if—

3 “(1) the entire benefit of the service will be re-
4 alized in the United States, and

5 “(2) the benefit will be realized in connection
6 with the United States business activities of the
7 business entity.

8 “(c) EXPORT OF SERVICES.—A business will be
9 treated as exporting a service if—

10 “(1) the entire benefit of the service will be re-
11 alized outside of the United States, and

12 “(2) the benefit will be realized solely in con-
13 nection with the activities of the purchaser occurring
14 outside the United States.

15 “(d) SERVICES ACQUIRED FROM SERVICE PROVIDER
16 THAT PROVIDES SERVICES IN AND OUTSIDE THE
17 UNITED STATES.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a business entity ac-
19 quires services from a service provider that provides
20 services both in and outside the United States and
21 the service provider shows on the invoice where the
22 services are provided—

23 “(A) the business entity shall treat the
24 services as provided where stated on the invoice,
25 and

1 “(B) the service provider shall treat as tax-
 2 able receipts any services listed as provided in
 3 the United States.

4 “(2) NO INVOICE.—If a business entity acquires
 5 services from a service provider that provides serv-
 6 ices both in and outside the United States and the
 7 service provider does not show on an invoice where
 8 such services are provided—

9 “(A) the business entity shall treat the
 10 services as if provided in the location to which
 11 payment is sent, and

12 “(B) the service provider shall treat as tax-
 13 able receipts any payments received in the
 14 United States.

15 “(e) SPECIAL RULES PREVAIL.—See sections 268
 16 and 269 for special rule relating to transportation and
 17 communication services.

18 **“SEC. 268. INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.**

19 “(a) TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY.—

20 “(1) TAXABLE RECEIPTS.—

21 “(A) EXPORTS.—Taxable receipts do not
 22 include receipts from the transportation of
 23 property exported from the United States.

24 “(B) IMPORTS.—Taxable receipts include
 25 receipts from transportation of property im-

1 ported into the United States only if such costs
2 are not taken into account in determining the
3 import tax.

4 “(C) PRESUMPTIONS.—The Secretary shall
5 prescribe regulations describing situations in
6 which a transporter of property must presume
7 that no import tax has been paid on the cost of
8 its services.

9 “(2) BUSINESS PURCHASES.—

10 “(A) EXPORTS.—Business purchases do
11 not include amounts paid or incurred for the
12 cost of transportation of property exported from
13 the United States.

14 “(B) IMPORTS.—Amounts paid or incurred
15 for transportation of goods imported into the
16 United States, shall constitute a cost of busi-
17 ness purchase only to the extent that they are
18 taken into account in determining the customs
19 value for purposes of section 286(a) (relating to
20 the import tax).

21 “(b) TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS.—

22 “(1) TAXABLE RECEIPTS.—Taxable receipts—

23 “(A) include receipts from the transpor-
24 tation of passengers from the United States to
25 a destination outside the United States, but

1 “(B) do not include receipts from the
2 transportation of passengers from outside the
3 United States to a destination in the United
4 States.

5 “(2) BUSINESS PURCHASES.—Business pur-
6 chases—

7 “(A) include amounts paid or incurred in
8 a business activity for the transportation of
9 passengers from the United States to a destina-
10 tion outside the United States, but

11 “(B) do not include amounts paid or in-
12 curred for transportation of passengers from
13 outside the United States to a destination in
14 the United States.

15 “(3) SIMPLIFYING RULES.—The Secretary may
16 provide rules that simplify this subsection, including
17 rules under which—

18 “(A) half of receipts attributable to trans-
19 portation to or from the United States are
20 treated as taxable receipts,

21 “(B) half of the cost for business trips to
22 and from the United States are treated as busi-
23 ness purchases, and

24 “(C) all transportation expenses of a busi-
25 ness entity that has no regular business outside

1 the United States are treated as business pur-
2 chases.

3 **“SEC. 269. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 266,
5 communications services shall be treated as provided at
6 the point of origin of the communications and shall not
7 be treated as imported or exported.

8 “(b) COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.—Communications
9 services include—

10 “(1) telephone communications services,

11 “(2) courier services (except in the case of
12 transportation of property that is imported or ex-
13 ported),

14 “(3) satellite transmission services,

15 “(4) telegraph services,

16 “(5) facsimile transmission services, and

17 “(6) other similar services.

18 **“SEC. 270. INSURANCE.**

19 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Insurance services will be treat-
20 ed as provided at the location of the insurance company
21 providing the services. Except as the Secretary may pre-
22 scribe by regulations, insurance companies will be treated
23 as providing services at the location to which insurance
24 payments are made.

1 “(b) INSURED RISKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—If
2 insurance services are provided outside the United States
3 and the insured risk is located in the United States—

4 “(1) the insurance service shall be treated as
5 imported,

6 “(2) the insurance premiums shall be subject to
7 the import tax, and

8 “(3) payments of insurance benefits shall not be
9 treated as imported.

10 “(c) INSURED RISK OUTSIDE THE UNITED
11 STATES.—If insurance services are provided inside the
12 United States and the insured risk is located outside the
13 United States—

14 “(1) insurance services shall be treated as ex-
15 ported,

16 “(2) payments of insurance benefits shall be
17 treated as payments for services outside the United
18 States, and shall not be deducted as business pur-
19 chases.

20 “(d) INSURANCE SERVICES.—Insurance services
21 means the provision of insurance and services related to
22 insurance other than insurance that is treated as a savings
23 asset.

1 **“SEC. 271. BANKING SERVICES.**

2 “The Secretary shall prescribe regulations on the lo-
3 cation of banking services and the extent to which such
4 services are to be treated as imported or exported.

5 **“Subchapter K—Business Conducted in a**
6 **Possession**

“Sec. 276. Treatment of possessions.

7 **“SEC. 276. TREATMENT OF POSSESSIONS.**

8 “(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the business tax
9 imposed by this chapter, the U.S. possessions shall not
10 be treated as part of the United States.

11 “(b) EFFECT ON PAYROLL TAX CREDIT.—A busi-
12 ness entity may not claim a payroll tax credit with respect
13 to any payroll taxes paid with respect to income of resi-
14 dents of the U.S. possessions.

15 “(c) POSSESSION.—For purposes of this subchapter,
16 ‘U.S. possession’ or ‘possession’ means a possession of the
17 United States and includes the Commonwealth of Puerto
18 Rico and the Virgin Islands.

19 **“Subchapter L—Payroll Tax Credit**

“Sec. 281. Amount of credit.

“Sec. 282. Current-year payroll tax credit.

“Sec. 283. Credit carryover.

20 **“SEC. 281. AMOUNT OF CREDIT.**

21 “(a) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—The payroll tax credit for
22 a business entity for a taxable year is the lesser of—

23 “(1) the sum of—

1 “(A) the current-year payroll tax credit,
2 and

3 “(B) the credit carryovers to the taxable
4 year, or

5 “(2) the business entity’s business tax for the
6 taxable year (determined without regard to the pay-
7 roll tax credit).

8 “(b) CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.—In the case of busi-
9 ness entities filing consolidated returns, the amount of the
10 credit shall be determined using the combined payroll tax
11 credits and credit carryovers of the business entities and
12 the combined business tax of the business entities.

13 **“SEC. 282. CURRENT-YEAR PAYROLL TAX CREDIT.**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The ‘current-year payroll tax
15 credit’ is an amount equal to the sum of—

16 “(1) the employer’s share of the FICA tax im-
17 posed on wages of its employees during the taxable
18 year,

19 “(2) the employer’s share of the tier 1 railroad
20 retirement tax for its employees during the taxable
21 year,

22 “(3) one-half of the allocable portion of the
23 SECA tax imposed on individuals (other than inde-
24 pendent contractors and other business entities) who
25 provide services to the business entity.

1 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—

2 “(1) EMPLOYER’S SHARE OF THE FICA TAX.—

3 ‘Employer’s share of the FICA tax’ means the old-
4 age, survivors, disability and hospital insurance
5 taxes imposed by section 3111.

6 “(2) EMPLOYER’S SHARE OF THE TIER 1 RAIL-
7 ROAD RETIREMENT TAX.—‘Employer’s share of the
8 tier 1 railroad retirement tax’ means—

9 “(A) the tier 1 railroad retirement tax im-
10 posed by section 3221(a), and

11 “(B) the portion of the tax imposed by sec-
12 tion 3211(a)(1) on employee representatives at-
13 tributable to the tax imposed by section 3111.

14 “(3) ONE-HALF OF THE ALLOCABLE PORTION
15 OF THE SECA TAX.—

16 “(A) SECA TAX.—‘SECA tax’ means the
17 self-employment tax imposed by section 1401.

18 “(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—Until such time as
19 the SECA tax and the Federal Insurance Con-
20 tributions Acts are amended to treat partners
21 of partnerships as employees, if a partner des-
22 ignates a partnership as a principal source of
23 employment income for the taxable year, one-
24 half of the partnership’s allocable portion of the
25 SECA tax of such partner equals the FICA tax

1 that the employer would have been required to
2 pay under section 3111 with respect to such
3 partner if the partner's self-employment income
4 as reported by the partnership were wages sub-
5 ject to the FICA tax. A partner and partner-
6 ship can agree to treat no portion of a partner's
7 SECA tax as allocable to the partnership.

8 “(C) PROPRIETORSHIP.—In the case of an
9 individual who is a proprietor or sole owner and
10 provider of service to a business entity, the indi-
11 vidual shall allocate the portion of one-half of
12 his SECA tax not allocated pursuant to sub-
13 paragraph (B) to his business entities in ac-
14 cordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary.

15 “(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Under rules prescribed by the
16 Secretary, an individual subject to the self-employment tax
17 shall pay half of the self-employment tax on an amount
18 of self employment income not less than the amount of
19 the individual's self-employment income taken into ac-
20 count by partnerships under subparagraph (B) of sub-
21 section (b)(3).

22 **“SEC. 283. CREDIT CARRYOVER.**

23 “(a) CARRYOVER.—A current-year credit that is not
24 applied in the taxable year in which earned shall constitute

1 a credit carryover until applied but for no more than 15
2 taxable years.

3 “(b) ORDER OF USE.—For purposes of determining
4 which credits are applied under section 281, if the total
5 credit allowable in a taxable year is less than the sum of
6 the current-year payroll credit and the carryover credits,
7 the current-year payroll credit shall be considered applied
8 first and then credit carryovers shall be considered applied
9 in the order earned.

10 **“Subchapter M—Import Tax**

“Sec. 286. Imposition of tax on property.

“Sec. 287. Imposition of tax on import of services.

“Sec. 288. General rules for the import tax.

11 **“SEC. 286. IMPOSITION OF TAX ON PROPERTY.**

12 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—There is hereby imposed a
13 tax equal to 11 percent of the customs value of all prop-
14 erty entered into the United States for consumption, use
15 or warehousing.

16 “(b) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—The tax imposed on the
17 import of property by subsection (a) shall be paid by the
18 person entering the property into the United States for
19 consumption, use or warehousing. Such tax shall be due
20 and payable at the time of import.

21 “(c) IMPORTS OF PREVIOUSLY EXPORTED PROP-
22 erty.—In the case of any article that is classified under
23 a heading or subheading of subchapter I or II of chapter
24 98 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, the tax

1 under this section shall be imposed only on that portion
2 of the customs value of such article that is dutiable under
3 such heading or subheading.

4 “(d) IMPORTS FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION.—The
5 import tax imposed by this section shall not apply to any
6 article entered into the United States duty free under sub-
7 chapters I through VII of chapter 98 of the Tariff Sched-
8 ules of the United States.

9 “(e) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN COMMODITIES AND
10 PRODUCTS.—The import tax imposed by this section shall
11 not apply to petroleum, petroleum products or such com-
12 modities or products as the President shall by Executive
13 Order determine to be in short supply and vital to national
14 security.

15 **“SEC. 287. IMPOSITION OF TAX ON IMPORT OF SERVICES.**

16 “(a) GENERAL RULE.—There is hereby imposed a
17 tax equal to 11 percent of the cost of all services treated
18 as imported into the United States during the taxable year
19 of the service recipient.

20 “(b) LIABILITY FOR THE TAX.—The tax on the im-
21 port of services imposed by subsection (a) shall be paid
22 by the person who receives the imported services. The tax
23 shall be payable as if it were an addition to the business
24 tax imposed by section 201.

1 “(c) IMPORTED SERVICES.—For purposes of this sec-
 2 tion, services shall be treated as imported if they are treat-
 3 ed as imported under section 267 (general rules on import
 4 of services) or section 270 (related to insurance).

5 “(d) SPECIAL RULE FOR INSURANCE.—The seller of
 6 insurance that is treated as imported under section 270
 7 shall be liable for the collection of the tax imposed by sub-
 8 section (a) on the insurance and for paying such tax to
 9 the Secretary. The first sentence of subsection (b) (relat-
 10 ing to the person liable for the tax) shall apply to insur-
 11 ance only to the extent that the seller of the insurance
 12 services does not collect such tax.

13 **“SEC. 288. GENERAL RULES FOR THE IMPORT TAX.**

14 “(a) IMPORT TAX.—‘Import tax’ means the tax im-
 15 posed by section 286 on the import of property and the
 16 tax imposed by section 287 on the import of services.

17 “(b) NO PAYROLL TAX CREDIT.—The payroll tax
 18 credit shall not be allowed against the import tax.

19 **“Subchapter N—Transition Rules**

“Sec. 290. Amortization of transition basis.

“Sec. 291. Sales of transition basis property.

“Sec. 292. Safe harbor leases.

“Sec. 293. Carryovers.

“Sec. 294. Section 481 adjustments.

20 **“SEC. 290. AMORTIZATION OF TRANSITION BASIS.**

21 “(a) TRANSITION BASIS DEDUCTION.—The ‘transi-
 22 tion basis deduction’ for a taxable year is the sum of the

1 amortization allowance determined under this section for
2 the taxable year.

3 “(b) AMORTIZATION RULES.—The amortization al-
4 lowance for each category of amortizable basis shall be de-
5 termined by amortizing the amortizable basis of such cat-
6 egory ratably over the amortization period for the category
7 beginning January 1, 2007.

8 “(c) AMORTIZATION PERIOD.—The amortization pe-
9 riods shall be determined in accordance with the following
10 table:

“In the case of:	The amortization period is:
Category I basis	15 years
Category II basis	30 years
Category III basis	40 years
Unrecovered inventory costs	5 years.

11 “(d) CATEGORIES.—

12 “(1) CATEGORY I BASIS.—‘Category I basis’ is
13 the sum of the unrecovered bases as of January 1,
14 2007, of all depreciable property placed in service
15 prior to January 1, 2007, and the unamortized por-
16 tion of amortizable costs incurred before January 1,
17 2007, if—

18 “(A) cost recovery or amortization began
19 before January 1, 2007, and

20 “(B) the remaining recovery period or am-
21 ortization period as of January 1, 2007, is less
22 than 15 years.

1 “(2) CATEGORY II BASIS.—‘Category II basis’
2 is the sum of the unrecovered bases as of January
3 1, 2007, of all depreciable property placed in service
4 prior to January 1, 2007, and the unamortized por-
5 tion of amortizable costs incurred before January 1,
6 2007, if—

7 “(A) cost recovery or amortization began
8 before January 1, 2007, and

9 “(B) the remaining recovery period or am-
10 ortization period as of January 1, 2007, is 15
11 years or more.

12 “(3) CATEGORY III BASIS.—‘Category III basis’
13 is the sum of the adjusted basis of each asset satis-
14 fying the following requirements:

15 “(A) The asset was placed in service prior
16 to January 1, 2007.

17 “(B) The asset was used in a business ac-
18 tivity in 2007.

19 “(C) The cost of the asset was capitalized
20 and not depreciable or otherwise recoverable
21 under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

22 “(D) The cost of the asset would have con-
23 stituted deductible expenses under the business
24 tax if such cost had been incurred after 2006.

1 “(4) UNRECOVERED INVENTORY COSTS.—‘Un-
2 recovered inventory costs’ means the cost of goods
3 sold (as determined under the Internal Revenue
4 Code of 1986) if a business entity sold all of its in-
5 ventory (including inventory being produced) on the
6 effective date of the business tax.

7 “(e) RULES OF APPLICATION.—

8 “(1) REMAINING RECOVERY PERIOD.—

9 “(A) TIME OF MEASURE.—The remaining
10 recovery period shall be determined as of De-
11 cember 31, 2006, and shall include each taxable
12 year ending after such date in which a deduc-
13 tion would have been allowed under the Internal
14 Revenue Code of 1986.

15 “(B) ACCOUNTING METHOD.—The remain-
16 ing recovery period shall be determined using
17 the cost recovery method and rules applicable
18 for determining taxable income under the Inter-
19 nal Revenue Code of 1986.

20 “(2) DEPLETABLE ASSETS.—Under rules pre-
21 scribed by the Secretary, this section shall apply to
22 the remaining cost basis of depletable property and
23 to other property for which a cost recovery method
24 other than one based on time is used.

1 **“SEC. 291. SALES OF TRANSITION BASIS PROPERTY.**

2 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
3 (b), for purposes of determining the tax consequences of
4 a sale, retirement, casualty or conversion to personal use
5 of an asset whose basis or cost is taken into account under
6 section 90, the amount to be amortized shall be treated
7 as fully deducted upon the adoption of the business tax.

8 “(b) SUBSTANTIAL SALES.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a substantial
10 sale of assets to which the amortization rules of sec-
11 tion 90 apply, the purchaser and seller may jointly
12 elect to have the purchaser assume the amortization
13 deductions attributable to such assets, in which
14 case—

15 “(A) the seller’s taxable receipts from such
16 sale shall be reduced by the amount of
17 unamortized basis or cost assumed by the pur-
18 chaser,

19 “(B) the purchaser may treat as a cost of
20 a business purchase only the portion of the pur-
21 chase price in excess of the amount of
22 unamortized basis or cost assumed,

23 “(C) the unamortized basis or cost as-
24 sumed shall continue to be amortized in the
25 manner amortized by the seller.

1 “(2) SUBSTANTIAL SALE.—A sale of assets by
2 a business entity to another business entity is a sub-
3 stantial sale if—

4 “(A) more than 20 percent (in fair market
5 value or in original cost) of the assets of the
6 seller are sold,

7 “(B) the total consideration for the sale
8 exceeds \$1 million or 20 percent of the taxable
9 receipts of the seller for the taxable year pre-
10 ceding the year of the sale, or

11 “(C) the sale satisfies other criteria estab-
12 lished by the Secretary to prevent distortions in
13 gross profits resulting from asset sales.

14 **“SEC. 292. SAFE HARBOR LEASES.**

15 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a safe harbor
16 lease, rental payments deemed to occur under the lease
17 and interest payments deemed to be made under the leases
18 shall constitute costs of business purchases, and rental in-
19 come and interest income deemed to be earned under the
20 lease shall constitute taxable receipts. The transition basis
21 deduction rules shall apply to the lessor’s adjusted basis
22 in assets subject to a safe harbor lease.

23 “(b) SAFE HARBOR LEASE.—‘Safe harbor lease’
24 means a sale and leaseback transaction entered into pur-
25 suant to section 168(f)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code,

1 as added by the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981,
2 when such provision was in effect but only if such trans-
3 action would not be treated as a sale and leaseback for
4 tax purposes but for that provision.

5 **“SEC. 293. CARRYOVERS.**

6 “(a) NO LOSS CARRYOVERS.—No deduction shall be
7 allowed under the business tax for net operating loss
8 carryovers, capital loss carryovers, or any other loss
9 carryovers from the income tax under the Internal Rev-
10 enue Code of 1986.

11 “(b) NO CREDIT CARRYOVERS.—No credits shall be
12 allowed under the business tax for business credit
13 carryovers, minimum tax credit carryovers, or any other
14 credit carryovers from the income tax under the Internal
15 Revenue Code of 1986.

16 **“SEC. 294. SECTION 481 ADJUSTMENTS.**

17 “(a) POSITIVE NET SECTION 481 ADJUSTMENT
18 AMOUNT.—If, as of January 1, 2007, a business entity
19 has a positive net section 481 adjustment amount, the
20 amount shall be applied to reduce the transition basis in
21 accounts (for purposes of section 290) in the following
22 order:

23 “(1) First, to reduce the category I basis (but
24 not below zero),

1 “(2) Second, to reduce the category II basis
2 (but not below zero),

3 “(3) Third, to reduce the unrecovered inventory
4 costs.

5 “(b) NEGATIVE NET SECTION 481 ADJUSTMENT
6 AMOUNT.—If, as of January 1, 2007, a business entity
7 has a negative net section 481 adjustment amount, the
8 amount shall be applied to increase category I basis for
9 purposes of section 290.

10 “(c) SECTION 481 ADJUSTMENT.—A business enti-
11 ty’s net section 481 adjustment is determined by sub-
12 tracting—

13 “(1) the sum of all additional deductions to
14 which a business entity would be entitled by reason
15 of section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
16 for periods beginning on or after the effective date
17 of the business tax with respect to changes in ac-
18 counting methods made before such effective date,
19 from

20 “(2) the sum of all additional income which a
21 business entity would recognize by reason of section
22 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for peri-
23 ods beginning on or after the effective date of the
24 business tax with respect to changes in accounting
25 methods made before such effective date, in each

1 case assuming that the income tax under the Inter-
 2 nal Revenue Code of 1986 remained in effect.

3 **“Subchapter O—Rules for Administration,**
 4 **Consolidated Returns**

“Sec. 301. Returns, due dates, etc.

“Sec. 302. Consolidated returns.

5 **“SEC. 301. RETURNS, DUE DATES, ETC.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Until subtitle F is amended to
 7 reflect the adoption of this chapter, the rules of subtitle
 8 F relating to C corporations shall apply to business enti-
 9 ties with respect to—

10 “(1) returns and records;

11 “(2) time and place for paying tax;

12 “(3) assessment of taxes;

13 “(4) collections and liens;

14 “(5) abatements, credits, and refunds;

15 “(6) interest on underpayments and overpay-
 16 ments;

17 “(7) additions to tax and penalties;

18 “(8) closing agreements and compromises;

19 “(9) crimes;

20 “(10) judicial proceedings;

21 “(11) discovery of liability and enforcement;

22 and

23 “(12) estimated taxes.

1 “(b) INDIVIDUALS ENGAGING IN BUSINESS ACTIVI-
2 TIES.—Under rules prescribed by the Secretary, individ-
3 uals engaging in business activities on their own or with
4 their spouses shall be permitted to file their business tax
5 returns with their individual tax returns and shall be sub-
6 ject to estimated tax rules for individual income tax re-
7 turns.

8 **“SEC. 302. CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.**

9 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Business entities may file con-
10 solidated returns of business tax if they would have been
11 permitted to file consolidated returns under section 1501
12 of the Internal Revenue Code and such section were ap-
13 plied by treating each business entity as a corporation and
14 its owners or partners as shareholders.

15 “(b) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Financial inter-
16 mediation businesses may be included in consolidated re-
17 turns, but each financial intermediation business must
18 compute its gross profits separately.

19 “(c) INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS.—In computing
20 the gross profits of a consolidated group, intercompany
21 transactions can be taken into account, or at the election
22 of the filer, be disregarded (except in the case of trans-
23 actions with financial intermediation businesses).

1 **“Subchapter P—Definitions and Rules of**
2 **Application**

“Sec. 310. Definitions.

“Sec. 311. Rules of application.

3 **“SEC. 310. DEFINITIONS.**

4 “(a) IN GENERAL.—When used in this chapter,
5 where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly in-
6 compatible with the intent thereof—

7 “(1) USA INCOME TAX.—‘USA Income Tax’
8 and ‘Simplified USA Tax’ for individuals mean the
9 tax imposed by chapter 1.

10 “(2) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—‘In-
11 ternal Revenue Code of 1986’ means the Internal
12 Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect immediately be-
13 fore the enactment of the Simplified USA Tax.

14 “(3) UNITED STATES.—‘United States’ means
15 the States and the District of Columbia.

16 “(b) TERMS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 2.—If a term
17 that is used but not defined in this chapter or in section
18 7701 is defined in chapter 1, the definition in chapter 1
19 shall apply except if manifestly incompatible with the in-
20 tent of the provision in which the term is used.

21 **“SEC. 311. RULES OF APPLICATION.**

22 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—Any definition included in this
23 chapter shall apply for all purposes of this chapter un-
24 less—

1 “(1) such definition is limited to the purposes
2 of a particular chapter, section, or subsection, or

3 “(2) the definition clearly would not be applica-
4 ble in a particular context.

5 “(b) INTERPRETATIONS CONSISTENT WITH INTER-
6 NAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Terms not defined in this
7 chapter or elsewhere in this title, but defined in the Inter-
8 nal Revenue Code of 1986, shall be interpreted in a man-
9 ner consistent with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,
10 except to the extent such interpretation would be incon-
11 sistent with the principles and purposes of this chapter.”

12 (b) The amendments made by this section shall be
13 effective on January 1, 2007, except to the extent other-
14 wise specifically provided in the text of such amendments.

15 **SEC. 302. REPEAL OF CHAPTER 6.**

16 Chapter 6 of the Code (relating to consolidated re-
17 turns) is repealed as of January 1, 2007.

18 **TITLE IV—DEFERRED**
19 **COMPENSATION PLANS**

20 **SEC. 401. PROVISIONS SAVED.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in
22 this title, the sections contained in subchapter D of chap-
23 ter 1 of the Code (relating to deferred compensation, etc.)
24 are hereby saved as chapter 3.

1 (b) LIMITATIONS ON CHAPTER 3.—The following
2 new section is inserted before section 401 of the Code (as
3 saved by subsection (a)):

4 **“SEC. 400. EFFECT OF CHAPTER 3.**

5 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of chapter 3 (sec-
6 tions 401 through 420) are included in this subtitle for
7 purposes of cross-reference and for purposes of deter-
8 mining whether plans are exempt from the business tax
9 and whether contributions to plans are deductible or ex-
10 cludable from gross income under chapter 1.

11 “(b) EFFECT ON BUSINESS TAX DEDUCTIONS.—
12 Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this
13 chapter, no provision of this chapter shall cause any
14 amount to be treated as a cost of business purchase or
15 to otherwise be deducted from gross receipts for purposes
16 of computing the Simplified USA for Tax Businesses
17 under chapter 2.

18 “(c) NO CREDITS.—Notwithstanding any provision
19 to the contrary in this chapter, no provision of this chapter
20 shall result in a tax credit against any tax imposed by
21 chapter 1 or chapter 2.

22 “(d) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROVI-
23 SIONS.—A failure to comply with applicable provisions in
24 this chapter could cause a plan to lose its exemption from
25 the business tax and, thereby subject certain business ac-

1 tivities of the plan to the business tax and/or result in
 2 the constructive distribution of plan assets to plan partici-
 3 pants.”

4 (c) SECTION 408A SUSPERSEDED BY SECTION 30.—
 5 Section 408A is repealed.

6 **SEC. 402. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**

7 (a) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for
 8 subpart A of part 1 of chapter 3 of the USA Tax Code
 9 (formerly subchapter D of chapter 1 of the Code) is
 10 amended by inserting at the beginning of the table:

11 **“CHAPTER 3—DEFERRED COMPENSATION,**
 12 **ETC”.**

13 (b) RENUMBERING OF CHAPTERS.—

14 (1) RENUMBER CHAPTERS.—Chapters 2 and 3
 15 of the Code are renumbered 4 and 5 respectively.
 16 Such renumbering shall be reflected in all tables and
 17 headings in the Code.

18 (2) CROSS REFERENCES.—Any cross reference
 19 to chapter 2 or 3 of the Code contained in any provi-
 20 sion of the Code that is not amended by this Act or
 21 in any other statute shall be treated as a reference
 22 to such chapter as renumbered by paragraph (1).

1 **TITLE V—REPEAL OF ESTATE**
2 **AND GIFT TAXES**

3 **SEC. 501. REPEAL OF GRATUITOUS TRANSFER TAXES.**

4 Subtitle B of the Code (relating to estate and gift
5 taxes) is repealed.

6 **SEC. 502. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

7 Section 501 shall apply to—

8 (1) gifts made after December 31, 2006;

9 (2) the estates of decedents dying after Decem-
10 ber 31, 2006; and

11 (3) generating skipping transfers (within the
12 meaning of subchapter B of chapter 13 as in effect
13 before its repeal by this Act) occurring after Decem-
14 ber 31, 2006.

15 **TITLE VI—TECHNICAL AND AD-**
16 **MINISTRATIVE CHANGES: EF-**
17 **FECTIVE DATES**

18 **SEC. 601. USA TAX CODE.**

19 (a) REDESIGNATION OF THE CODE.—The Internal
20 Revenue Title enacted August 16, 1954, and as heretofore
21 and hereby amended may be cited as the “USA Tax
22 Code”. The USA Tax Code, as hereinafter amended, may
23 be cited as the “USA Tax Code, as amended”.

1 (b) REFERENCES IN LAWS, ETC.—Except where in-
2 appropriate, any reference in any law, Executive order, or
3 other document—

4 (1) to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or
5 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall include a
6 reference to the USA Tax Code or the USA Tax
7 Code, as amended,

8 (2) to the USA Tax Code or the USA Tax
9 Code, as amended, shall include a reference, with re-
10 spect to periods before January 1, 2007, to the In-
11 ternal Revenue Code of 1954 or the Internal Rev-
12 enue Code of 1986.

13 **SEC. 602. REVISIONS TO THE CODE.**

14 Not later than January 1, 2008, the Secretary shall
15 submit to Congress proposed changes in the USA Tax
16 Code that—

17 (1) eliminate cross-references to the Internal
18 Revenue Code of 1986 (except with respect to tran-
19 sition issues) and insert provisions similar to the
20 cross-referenced sections of the Internal Revenue
21 Code of 1986,

22 (2) revise subtitles C through J of the USA
23 Tax Code to fully reflect the amendments to subtitle
24 A of the Code made by this Act and the repeal of
25 subtitle B,

1 (3) include statutory definitions or rules in
2 cases where the Secretary concludes that the defini-
3 tions or rules cannot or should not be addressed by
4 regulation,

5 (4) revise chapter 4 of the USA Tax Code (as
6 renumbered by section 402 of this Act) (relating to
7 the self-employment tax) to conform to changes
8 made by this Act, and

9 (5) revise chapter 5 of the USA Tax Code (as
10 renumbered by section 402 of this Act) (relating to
11 withholding on nonresident aliens and foreign cor-
12 porations) to reflect changes made in this Act.

13 **SEC. 603. APPLICATION OF SUBTITLE F.**

14 Until such time as subtitle F of the Code is amended
15 to reflect the amendments made by this Act, the provisions
16 of subtitle F shall be treated as generally applying to the
17 Simplified USA Tax—

18 (1) without regard to specific cross references,

19 (2) without regard to provisions relating to
20 partnerships, and

21 (3) as if the business tax under chapter 2 were
22 the corporate income tax and all business entities
23 were corporations (except for purposes of collection,
24 in which case the owners of noncorporate entities
25 shall be obligated for taxes owned by the entities to

1 the same extent as they would if the entity owed the
 2 tax prior to the amendment of the Code).

3 **SEC. 604. CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**

4 The portion of the table at the beginning of the Code
 5 listing subtitles and chapters of subtitle A is amended to
 6 read as follows:

“Subtitle A. Simplified USA Tax

“Subtitle B. [deleted]

“Subtitle C. Employment taxes

“Subtitle D. Miscellaneous excise taxes

“Subtitle E. Alcohol, tobacco and certain other excise taxes

“Subtitle F. Procedure and administration

“Subtitle G. The joint committee on taxation

“Subtitle H. Financing of presidential election campaigns

“Subtitle I. Trust fund code

“Subtitle K. Group health plan requirements

“Subtitle A—Simplified USA Tax

“CHAPTER 1. SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS

“CHAPTER 2. SIMPLIFIED USA TAX FOR BUSINESSES

“CHAPTER 3. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

“CHAPTER 4. TAX ON SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

“CHAPTER 5. WITHHOLDING OF TAX ON NONRESIDENT ALIENS AND FOREIGN
 CORPORATIONS”.

7 **SEC. 605. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in
 9 this Act, the amendments made by this Act shall be effec-
 10 tive on January 1, 2007, with respect to tax years begin-
 11 ning on such date.

1 (b) SPECIAL RULES FOR BUSINESSES WITH 52–53
2 WEEK YEAR.—If a business uses a 52–53 week taxable
3 year the amendments made by this Act shall apply to the
4 business with respect to its tax year beginning in the last
5 week in December except with respect to any transactions
6 occurring during 2006 that were structured to take advan-
7 tage of the application of this Act to such business at a
8 time when this Act did not apply to other businesses or
9 to individuals.

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